

READY AIR-GUARDS SAVE PARIS FROM ZEPPELIN ATTACK

Third Effort Is Abortive;
Second Lasts For
Only a Minute

EXCITING PURSUIT Defence Machine Engages Airship for 53 Minutes; To Avenge Freiburg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 1.—A Zeppelin again approached Paris, yesterday evening, but, when lit up by search-lights, it turned and fled.

The second raid was almost a complete failure, the Zeppelin fleeing when it found Paris prepared. It dropped both incendiary and explosive bombs and the former did some damage in one of the northern suburbs of Paris.

The latter fell in seven suburban communes, the biggest of these bombs weighing 2 cwt. and all were loaded with tri-nitro-toluene. Some persons assert that they saw two Zeppelins.

The Zeppelin raid on Sunday evening was the shortest on record. It lasted only for a minute, despite the fact that the foggy conditions were in its favor. The Zeppelin ran before the pursuing aeroplanes, one of which followed the raider for an hour.

The papers point out that, as usual, the victims were mostly women and children. The newspapers unanimously demand reprisals for the Zeppelin raids. It appears that there were several victims of the second raid.

The French aeroplanes displayed the utmost bravery in tackling the raiders. On Saturday, a fast machine, piloted by a quarter-master, fiercely engaged the Zeppelin until its incendiary cartridges and all its ammunition were exhausted.

A gun-aeroplane got above the raider and opened an intense fire on the fleeing enemy, damaging it, but not seriously. Finally, a sub-lieutenant approached within sixty yards and fought the Zeppelin for fifty-three minutes, the German machine-guns blazing continuously. Only an engine defect compelled him to descend.

London, February 1.—The Berlin wireless service states:—"We bombed Paris, with satisfactory results, as a reprisal for the bombing of Freiburg."

Great Army of Mongolian Rebels, with Fourteen Guns, Is Marching Upon Peking

Occupy Kweichow, Then Recruit 20,000, Including Chinese Brigade; Impostor From Soerabaia

(Reuter's Service)

Petrograd, January 31.—A telegram from Mukden states that the Mongolian rebels who recently occupied the town of Kweichow, in Shansi, increased by 20,000 men, including a Chinese brigade of insurgents, with 14 guns, are marching on Peking.

Disclaimer From Soerabaia

Special Cable to The China Press

Soerabaia, February 2.—A telegram has been received from the Financial Department of the Peking Government stating that we have sent the man Chen Sin-tjar as our representative. This man this committee absolutely know nothing of and we did not appoint any man as our representative. We have wired to the Government to reject this false fellow and our committee has unanimously decided to have the money which we remitted under the name of the National Relief Fund sent back through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. (Signed) Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

\$4,000,000 From Salt

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 2.—It is reported from Chinese quarters that the Quintuple Syndicate has paid over to the Peking Government four million dollars out of the surplus of the salt revenue.

Kweichow Independent

The Chung Hwa Hsin Pao says that Kweichow formally announced independence on January 27th. The Central Government has ordered the various government offices to stop all communication with Kweichow.

Sensational Rumors

Says The Peking Gazette of Jan. 31:—

Sensational and persistent rumors were in circulation last night in Peking respecting the situation in Szechuen and Kweichow. They are to the effect that Luchow has fallen into the hands of the Yunnanese and that Tsellutzing has perhaps shared

Colonel House Leaves Berlin for Switzerland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 31.—The Vossische Zeitung states that Colonel House, President Wilson's special representative in Europe, has left Berlin for Switzerland.

the same fate. In view of the fact that reinforcements arrived at these places, though in small numbers, several days ago, it is hard to believe such a report. In banking circles, however, it was rumored that a certain bank in Chungking has already removed its money and notes for safe custody as the city of Chungking is now directly in the line of advance of the Yunnanese. It may be recalled that, some time ago, the Japanese press as well as a few Shanghai papers published the report that Luchow had fallen, but these reports proved to be premature. The report now circulating in Peking should, therefore, be accepted with great caution.

Another report is that the attitude of Kweichow "has become definite after a long period of ambiguity." Just what this means is not known.

Sixth Division Advances

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatches from Peking:—The 6th Division which has been concentrated at Yochow, Hunan, waiting to be transported, has commenced advancing. The 21st and the 22nd Regiments of the 11th Brigade of that Division left Yochow for Changteh in Hunan and will go up the River Yuan to defend against the troops of Kweichow which are coming down eastward to Hunan.

The 23rd and the 24th Regiments of the 12th Brigade of the 6th Division have left Yochow for Jichang.

At Kweichow, Kweichow, on January 18th, there was a mass meeting, and Liu Hsien-shih, the Military Commissioner, was elected as the Changchun and Tai Kan the Civil Administrator, but the matter has been kept in secrecy. The Kweichow Government has asked for a sum of \$300,000 as military expenses from the Central Government and the Central Government has paid the sum. The Kweichow Government received it on January 26th and Independence was declared on the 27th.

18-Year-Old Turks Called to Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—The Turks are calling up youths of 18 to the colors.

Enemies Can't Hold Shares in Australia

Compelled to Transfer Holdings
To Public Trustee Till Year
After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, Jan. 31.—The Federal Executive has approved regulations for wiping out enemy and naturalised shareholders in public companies and compelling them to transfer their shares to the Public Trustee until a year after the war.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 3
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Feb. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui Mar. 5
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Mar. 7
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka Mar. 7
Per C.M. s.s. China Feb. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Mar. 18
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Mar. 5
Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia Feb. 7
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Feb. 10
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 16

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

'Preparedness' Starts At Harvard University



Scene in the recruiting office of the University regiment at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., showing Committeeman Charles C. Lund taking, and Albert Vinal recording the physical measurements of Joseph M. Looney, a recruit, for the double purpose of regimental records and of procuring a fitting uniform. The Harvard regiment, one of the recently organized military bodies looking toward the preparedness for national defense, will follow, within lines, the ideas worked out at the Business Men's encampment at Plattsburgh, New York, last summer. Harvard, Yale and other colleges are organizing such regiments and U. S. Army officers will be detailed for instruction.

RUSSIANS SECURE THREE CRATERS IN BOIAN AREA

Germans Attempt Offensive But
Are Repulsed; Retaliate
With Gas Shells

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 29.—The following official communication from Petrograd dated January 28, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the Riga region, an artillery duel is in progress. During the bombardment of Shlock, the German aeroplanes directing the enemy's fire dropped bombs at several places. In the region of Plakane, our artillery effectively shelled the enemy.

In the Dvinsk region, several Zeppelins dropped bombs. In the region of Lake Sventen, our artillery dispersed a large German detachment and damaged their trenches. Southward and in front of General Evert's positions, all is quiet.

The Germans celebrated the Kaiser's birthday, but, in general, the troops did not show any special animation.

On the Middle Strypa, frequent encounters of scouting parties are taking place. During the night of January 22, one of our armored motor cars approached the enemy's wire defences on the road to Buchach and opened fire on the enemy's out-post and a large party of workmen. The enemy suffered losses and fled.

In the region northward of Bolan, our scouts ejected the enemy with hand-grenades from three craters formed by the explosion of mines. In this region small enemy parties attempted to assume the offensive, but were repulsed by our fire. After the retreat of their parties, the enemy fired asphyxiating gas shells. The Caucasian front.—During the action in the region to the west of Meliazert, we defeated a large Turkish column. We captured 17 officers, 274 men, a number of arms, caissons, ammunition wagons and 10,000 cartridges.

Our troops, during the pursuit of the enemy, rushed immediately at their back into the town of Hnis-Kaln, on the road between Erzeroum and Mush, where they captured prisoners and large quantities of munitions and stores that had been provided for the Turkish army. The Turks are fleeing towards Mush.

In Persia, south of Lake Urmia, we have defeated large enemy forces. During the pursuit of the hurriedly retreating enemy, we captured scores of Turks and Kurds, likewise a quantity of arms, munitions, a field hospital and several thousand head of cattle.

South-eastward of Hamadan, in the region of the Kandelian Pass, we pressed the enemy back in a southerly direction.

CLEMENCEAU IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 31.—M. Clemenceau, the French Minister of Commerce, has arrived in London.

New British Ministry Suggested To Assist Business After War

London Meeting Urges Improvement
of Trade Relations
Between Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 2.—The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the British Legation:—London, February 1.—The German Chancellor has stated that Britain is compelling her allies to refrain from entering upon a peace movement. This statement, which her allies know to be untrue, is made for the purpose of injuring Britain in the eyes of neutrals.

To the allies, on the other hand, we hear that insidious and untrue reports are being circulated from German sources that Britain intends to abandon them and has even made peace overtures to Germany, which have been refused. The two statements, together, are a good illustration of how unscrupulous German methods are.

COUNCIL ASKS CHINESE TO ASSIST THE POLICE

Hints to Ensure Safety; Don't
Hesitate to Call Boldly
For Assistance

In view of the many armed robberies that have taken place recently, the Municipal Council is publishing warnings and advice in Chinese. A translation of part of the notice follows:

Chinese residents are reminded that this is the season of the year when thefts and robberies are rife. The efforts of the Police to prevent them must, however, be aided by the public. In this connection two points are to be noted:

(1) All should take reasonable care to close doors and windows when possible especially towards evening, and to avoid opening doors carelessly to all comers: dwellers in alleyways should not encourage the passage of hawkers and loiterers.

(2) As to robberies the arrest of the assailants is difficult unless the persons robbed boldly call for assistance, instead of tamely submitting to what are often empty threats. By this means the efforts of the police will be materially aided and harrying of all kinds will be stamped out.

Certain persons are approaching merchants and residents with a view to extortion. This is to notify that the Council is taking constant precautions as usual to preserve order, and that inside the Settlement there will not be the least modification of standing procedure affecting peaceable Chinese residents. They need suffer no alarm.

All classes and conditions should note that no uncertain state of affairs in distant places beyond the limits of the Settlement in any way affects the possession by all law-abiding Chinese residents in the said Settlement of their rights, privileges and immunities, and that anyone attempting by force or threat or other form of compulsion to interfere with any such resident in the pursuit of his lawful business, or by force, or threat or other form of compulsion to induce any such resident to subscribe to the funds of any political party or society, will on detection be arrested and punished as a law-breaker.

BRITISH DENY PEACE OVERTURES INITIATED

Charge Germans With Circulating
Stories of Intention To
Desert Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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FILLING INDIAN OFFICES

Preference to ex-Soldiers No Longer
Fit for War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Jan. 31.—The Secretary of State for India announces that he is prepared to consider applications from highly educated men, under thirty years of age, preferably those who have served in the war and are no longer fit for the army, for vacancies in the Indian finance military department.

ASKER IS DECORATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 31.—The Emperor of Russia has bestowed the Cross of St. George on Engineer Frederick Asker, of a British submarine, for sinking a German cruiser in the Baltic.

DETAIN DUTCH MAILS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, February 1.—It is announced that the mails for the Dutch Indies on board the Netherlands Mail steamer Rembrandt (5,876 tons) which left Amsterdam on January 22, have been detained by the British authorities.

LINER SCINDIA ON FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—The Anchor Line s.s. Scindia is afire in Number 2 hold, at Gibraltar. Surveyors recommend flooding. A salvage-boat is alongside.

Notice

Owing to the Chinese New Year holidays, there will be no issue of THE CHINA PRESS tomorrow and Saturday. The paper will appear as usual on Sunday.

PEACE WITH HONOR MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE MR. WILSON STATES

Spiritual Interests of The
United States Might
Suffer Affront

NAVY IS PREPARED

Numerically Is Fourth In
World, But Is Much
Higher by Quality

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Chicago, February 1.—President Wilson, speaking here today on national preparedness, said that the American navy was, numerically, the fourth in the world, but it was much higher by quality and it was ready for immediate war-service. There was a danger each day that the spiritual interests of the United States might suffer an affront and peace with honor prove impossible.

OPPOSING NAVIES BUSY OFF NORWEGIAN COAST

Vessels of All Orders Sighted
Steaming South; German
Cruisers Off Skagerack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 31.—Considerable British and German naval liveliness has been observed off the coast of Norway and a number of British warships and German submarines have been observed on the borders of Norwegian territorial waters. A steamer which has arrived at Stavanger reports seeing a number of British destroyers.

Telegrams from other points speak of cruisers and destroyers steaming southward, close to the land. Four German cruisers were sighted off the Skagerack on Friday.

145,869 Irishmen In Army and Navy

86,227 Have Enlisted Since War
Began; 100,000 Bachelors
Available for Service

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 1.—The report of Lord Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on recruiting in Ireland, shows that 86,227 men have enlisted since the outbreak of war and the total number of Irishmen serving in the army and navy is 145,869. The report estimates that 400,000 bachelors in Ireland have not yet attested, of whom 100,000 are available for military service.

Melbourne, Feb. 1.—Recruiting throughout the Commonwealth is very satisfactory. During January, 5,000 men enlisted in Victoria and 8,650 in New South Wales, though harvesting is in full swing.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Recruiting is very active in Canada. The town of Regina has offered 25,000 men, while 1,200 men recruited in Toronto in one week.

BRITISH THRIFT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—The Cabinet has approved the recommendations made by the committee on thrift, which is presided over by the Hon. E. S. Montagu, whereby investors earning under £300 a year investing 15s. 6d. may withdraw £1 in 1921. The amount can be made up in stamp duty stamps. The committee also recommends the establishment of local savings associations.

The Weather

Moderate and variable winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.6 and the minimum 40.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 51.6 and 41.9.

The Last of Those Who Haven't, The First of Those Who Have.



Yes, this young woman is 'phoning to THE CHINA PRESS. She always does so now when she has a vacant room, house, flat, or needs help, etc.

No, she didn't always 'phone THE CHINA PRESS in such an emergency. For a long time she was skeptical about THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS. She doubted their ability to produce results.

Just as it is with many others, THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS were her last resort until she had tried them. Now they are her first.

Your room, flat, house, office can be rented. Your vacant position can be filled. Don't wait until THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS are your last resort. Call 1432.

FRENCH LOSE GROUND TO SOUTH OF SOMME

Reconnoitering Parties Enter British Trenches; Make Prisoners Without Loss

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, February 1.—Western theater.—During the night to January 31, small detachments made a third raid on the German positions west of Meuse, in Flanders. For a short time, in one place they entered a section of a German trench, but were all ejected again.

Near Fricourt, east of Albert, the German fire hindered the enemy occupying a mine crater which had been blasted. North of it, German reconnoitering parties entered the British position and returned with some prisoners. These patrols had no losses themselves.

South of the Somme, the French lost still more ground in fights with hand-grenades.

Balkan theater.—An airship attacked the ships and depots of the Entente powers in the harbor of Salonica. A good result has been stated by observers.

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, January 31.—Iraq-Arabian theater.—Infantry and artillery fire on both sides near Fehla. Near Kut-el-Amara, everything is quiet.

In Asia Minor.—During the night of January 27, an enemy's man-of-war landed a detachment near the village of Endeli, on the Anatolian coast, opposite the Isle of Castellorizo. The village was surrounded under the protection of the man-of-war.

Several officials and a part of the inhabitants were captured and taken on board the man-of-war. The enemy further robbed supplies and furniture.

Berlin, February 1.—The Deutsche Ueberseesdienst reports.—It is stated on competent authority, that, during the months of September to December, 1915, 89 men, 131 women and 75 children were wounded and 182 men, 208 women and 198 children, all of Belgian or French nationality, killed in Belgium and the French departments occupied by us, through artillery and aeroplane bombs of the enemy.

The Russian newspaper, Birshewitz, Wednesday reports from Teheran that the situation of the Russians in Persia is getting worse and worse. It is confirmed that Governor-General of Arabistan and Luristan Nasim-el-Sultaneh has openly passed to the enemies of Russia. Nasim has formed a strong army of the Lures and will place the same at the disposal of the Turks. 3,000 Lures arrived some days ago in the district of Kerman and joined the Turkish troops.

The exchange in Berlin quotes officially: New York 5.43 to 5.45; Holland 224 1/2 to 224 1/2; Denmark 149 1/2 to 150; Sweden 150 1/2 to 150 1/2; Norway 149 1/2 to 150; Switzerland 104 1/2 to 105; Austria-Hungary 67.55 to 67.65; Rumania 84 1/2 to 84 1/2; Bulgaria 77 1/2 to 78 1/2.

The wireless Poldhu service on the Isle of Malta circulates a report from Petrograd that the battle cruiser Goeben, after an engagement with the Russian man-of-war Imperatritza Maria (22,800 tons, launched 1913) entered a port, damaged, with 33 dead and 80 wounded. The whole report is invented. During a fight on January 3, the Russians fired 200 shots, which all missed their object. As stated through a Turkish report of January 11, the Goeben remained completely undamaged, while several hits were observed on the Imperatritza Maria.

Dance Music Tomorrow

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall on Friday, February 4, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:—

1. Waltz "Oh! Oh! Delphine" Caryl
2. One Step—"The Wedding Glide" Hirsch
3. Waltz "Alma, where do you live?" Fall
4. One Step—"All for the Girlies" Gilbert
5. Waltz—"When the Birds began to sing" Joyce
6. One Step—"The Robert E. Lee" Pether

Mr. A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Terms of Sino-Japan Bank's New Articles

Tokio, February 1.—The bill for the law of the Sino-Japanese Bank as introduced to the House of Representatives consists of 38 articles and the important items are as under:—

The place of main office—Shanghai. The term of existence—30 years. The capital—Yen 20,000,000 (Yen 100 per share).

The officials—One President, two Vice-Presidents, three Directors, and three Auditors, of which one third will be Chinese.

The shareholders—Only Japanese and Chinese.

The business:—

1. To give loans on good securities.

2. To underwrite or buy public loans, debentures and shares of companies.

3.—Trusteeship.

4.—To receive deposits and safe deposits.

5.—To discount and to collect bills.

6.—To undertake exchange of bills and documentary drafts.

7.—To sell and buy bars and exchange specie.

8.—To act as agents for other banks.

9.—To issue premium bonds.

Premium bonds of the Sino-Japanese Bank are allowed up to 10 times the capital of the Bank. The Government guarantees 6 per cent dividend per annum for ten years.

Manchuria-Mongolia Bank

The bill of the law of the Manchuria-Mongolia bank as introduced to the House of Representatives consists of 39 articles.

The important items are as follows:—

The place of main office—Mukden. The Capital—Yen 10,000,000.

The officials—One President, one Vice-President, and not more than three directors.

The business:—

1.—To give loans on landed property to be refunded by certain annual instalments.

2.—To give loans as capital for railways.

3.—To give loans on public loans and debentures.

4.—To receive general deposit and safe deposit.

5.—To discount and collect bills.

6.—To undertake exchange of bills and documentary drafts.

7.—To undertake trusteeship.

8.—To sell and buy bars and exchange specie.

9.—To act as agents for other banks.

10.—To issue premium bonds, which will be allowed up to ten times the capital. The Government guarantees the dividend of the Bank at 6 per cent per annum.

Obituary

Sir C. Markham

Reuter's Service

London, January 31.—Sir Clements Markham, late President of the Royal Geographical Society, died from shock, having been badly burned in a fire at his residence.

Lieut. W. H. Butland

Lieutenant W. H. Butland, son of Captain Butland, the pilot, has been killed in action with the British army. The cable that brought the first bad news to the father said: "Regret to inform you that Lieut. W. H. Butland, Durham Light Infantry, admitted 10th casualty clearing station, died of wounds received at the front."

Lieutenant Butland was educated at the Chefoo School. He came to Shanghai and joined Davies and Brooke, architects. Later he went to England to complete his studies. When the war broke out he joined the army with his brother, George.

Funeral of Mr. J. G. Swenson

The funeral of the late Mr. J. G. Swenson, of the C.M. s.s. Kiangteen took place yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. Rev. A. J. Stearn, of St. Andrew's Church, conducted the ceremony, and the following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Mr. C. A. Westerlund, Mr. J. Ambrose, Mr. D. H. Padkin, Mr. Oscar Olin, and Mr. A. Wilks.

The following sent wreaths:—Mr. C. O. Bojeson, Mrs. Ed. Ollerdesen, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Bojeson, "Lizzie and Jim," Mr. A. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Westerlund, Mrs. Manley and family, Mr. D. H. Padkin, "Tom," Mr. Oscar Olin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinneker, Mr. and Mrs. Artelt, Miss Nellie Ward, Mr. A. Wilks, Mr. J. Timmini, the Misses Wichlas, Mr. S. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Johansson, Mrs. C. D. Burkill, "Annie," Mr. Tu Yue-sing, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Captain and Officers of the s.s. Kiangteen, Mr. J. Ambrose and family, Miss J. E. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Corneek, Mrs. Hilliard, Jack Keenor, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gossett, Mr. and Mrs. Tippenden, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wade, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Noelle.

China Educational Association Holds Its Concluding Conference

The final session of the annual meeting of the East China Educational Association was concluded yesterday at noon. The meeting was opened at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall at 9.30 a.m. with Dr. P. W. Kuo presiding, assisted by the secretary Rev. J. W. Crofoot.

After the devotional exercises a lengthy discussion took place respecting the address made by Dr. T. H. P. Sailer at the joint meeting the previous evening on the aim of missionary education. The opinion was that the scheme outlined should be carried out along constructive lines. Dr. Sailer explained that he was sent by the Foreign Board of the Presbyterian Mission to investigate the missionary education in China with the view of improving teaching methods. He has spent several months in the work and has arrived at the conclusion that the most important educational need of China is a central place where research and demonstration can be undertaken.

When the scheme is matured, he expects that the missions will lend him the best teachers for the purpose. He will invite a number of educationists from the United States as well as apply for a number from the Chinese Government. The Doctor is leaving on Saturday for America to report on the matter, and he invites suggestions and criticisms on his scheme.

After some discussion the meeting was unanimous in approving Dr. Sailer's scheme. A resolution was passed recommending the new executive committee to take action.

Prof. D. H. Kulp read a paper on the Medical and Physical Examination of Students and the Follow-up Work in Gymnastics and Athletics. It was full of interest, showing how diseases could be prevented. The speaker said that a short while ago when the Shanghai Baptist College adopted a system of such examination, it was found that the best football player had heart disease. He was removed from the team and given some other kind of exercises. He was afterwards found to be improving.

Mr. S. K. Tsao, Principal of the Y.M.C.A. Day School, in his paper dealt with the question of Chinese co-operation in the financing and managing of Christian Schools. He pointed out the best way would be for the teachers to get after their alumni and give them responsibilities which would be appreciated. Gradually the school will see the benefits from their co-operation.

A short discussion followed, and it was announced that an effort is being made to trace the ex-students of Christian schools.

The secretary brought up the question of adopting simplified spelling. It was defeated on a show of hands. Dr. Fong E. Sec, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions read the resolutions passed at the meeting. A new one was added which was to express the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Sailer.

Dr. J. W. Cline reported on the election of new officers. The following were elected:—

President:—Rev. E. J. Bowen.

Vice-President:—Dr. Y. Y. Tsu.

Treasurer:—Rev. G. W. Shepherd.

Secretary:—Rev. J. M. Espey.

Executive Committee:—Rev. E. J. Malpas, Miss Julia Watson, Miss K. Abbey.

Committee on Course of Study:—Dr. Fong E. Sec, Miss E. Sealer, Mr. G. S. F. Kemp.

Committee on Middle Schools:—Mr. W. B. Pettus, Mrs. L. Thurston, Mr. D. W. Richardson, Miss Mary L. White, Rev. H. K. Wright, Dr. P. W. Kuo.

U. S. Postal Agency

Advertised Letters in the American Postal Agency

Clendening, Moller, Oscar

James L. Muls, Albert

Daniels, James E. Noss, Miss

Drake, Arthur S. Palmer, Albert N.

Draklin, Mr. Paulsen.

Drosche, Alvin Miss S. A. B.

Gallagher, David Peske, Mr.

Garrett, Pryor, Mrs. Geo.

Miss Minnie H. Rosenthal.

Goldstein, Miss Gladys

Rosenthal, Sam

Hegnauer, Oscar Sanders.

Honahka, O. N. Miss Kate

Johnson, C. M. Schneider, A. W.

Kingsbury, Seldmore.

Miss Ivy Mrs. Eliza

Klein, W. A. Sleet, D. W.

Kniff, Arthur Smith, Mrs. C. G.

Lorntsen, A. L. Strickler, V. O.

Mason, Miss F. Ward.

McConnell, T. Miss Catherine

McKeown, Willis Wayner, Louis

Meyers, G. Wong An Lai

Mischuhina, Woodruff, Miss A.

Mrs. P. E. Wornack, J.

Mitchell, Lowell

News Brevities

Chong So-dong, a merchant, was fined \$50 in the Mixed Court yesterday for having adulterated with lime flour sold the Sikhs at the West Hongkew police station. The Sikhs testified that several of them got sick from eating the bread and a chemical analysis was made. It showed that Chong had put in lime.

According to The China Times, it is reported in Peking that Mons. Kosakoff, the Director of the Far Eastern Affairs of the Russian Foreign Office, who is one of the attaches to Grand Duke George Michailovich, is expected to reach Peking on February 2nd and it is believed that he will attend to various important questions pending between Russia and China.

We understand that the Lyceum Theater has been engaged for Saturday, February 26, and Tuesday, February 29, by the prima donna, Mme. Van Brandt, who is well-known in Parisian grand opera, at Covent Garden, and La Scala, Milan. It is seldom that Shanghai is visited by anyone so famed in the world of music, and further particulars, which are to be announced later, will be awaited with interest.

It is reported that General Tsai Ao's mother, three brothers and two children, are still at Pao-ching. Owing to Tsai Ao's revolt the family have been placed under custody by the local authorities.—Peking Gazette.

Mr. Andrew F. Zane, secretary to Commissioner Chen Chi, who was in charge of the Chinese exhibits at the San Francisco Fair, returned to Shanghai on the Tenyo Maru Tuesday. He brought word of great honors won by the Chinese displays. The International Jury which gave out the awards, voted to Chinese exhibits 49 medals of honor, 212 gold medals, 278 silver medals, 193 bronze medals, and 219 honorable mentions. Over 100,000 square feet of floor space was occupied by China at the fair. The Chinese pavilion was donated to the city of San Francisco by the commission and will be removed to Golden Gate Park. Commissioner Chen Chi is to return to China in about a month.

A communication from the Consular Body informs the Municipal Council of the election of the representatives of Denmark, Great Britain and Belgium to constitute the Court of Foreign Consuls for 1916, in accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII of the Land Regulations.

The Consular Body have elected the Consul-General for Japan, Portugal and Italy as representatives of the Board of Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

At the Theaters

The Master Key, a feature film series by John Fleming Wilson, will begin tomorrow at the Victoria Theater. The first two episodes of the series will be shown. The story is of a gold mine in the American West and is full of thrills. It tells of two miners who are prospecting as partners. One of them finds a rich vein of gold and keeps it secret from the other. He is discovered however and a fight follows in which the villain supposedly kills his partner. After a heartbreaking tramp over the desert he reaches a mining camp, goes to the East, finances his mine and brings back his daughter Ruth to the claim. There is a hero in a mining engineer whom he employs. The story of the three cornered fight over the rich mine is gripping.

There are two Keynotes on the bill. One is Patsy's Wine Party and the other Guzzie the Golfer—the latter having a brother of Charlie Chaplin in the star part. The other films are Winter Sports and the Gaumont Graphic War News. Tonight's program consists of King Cotton, a four-part drama called An Accused Woman, views of King George's Visit to France, and three good, rollicking comedies. There will be matinee performances today, tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday.

The Long Arm of Conscience, an excellent three-reel production, will be shown at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night. The Melbourne Comedy Company will continue the run of The Great Sale at Rightaway's, a production that has received a flattering reception. Charlie Chaplin will also cavort in a film called The Rounders, in which he is supported by Fatty Arbuckle. This film was made when Chaplin was acting with the Keystone company under the management of Mack Sennet. Those who know this combination can understand how the result is about the funniest "drunk" picture that was ever produced. Another amusing film is Casa Marred to Poulette. The latest incidents of the great war are also shown in the Pathe British and French War Gazettes.

The program tonight includes the Melbourne's sketch, the Gold Seal special serial The Black Box, The Rounders and the Pathe War Gazettes. There will be special matinees at 3 o'clock this afternoon and tomorrow.

The Black Man Club, a detective drama with three reels full of mystery and interest, heads the new bill to be presented at the Olympic Theater tomorrow. An instructive travel picture called From Bionton to Barlette will also be shown. Moving snapshots of happenings all over the world are included in the Gaumont Graphic.

The last part of the bill consists of three unusually good comedies. One of them is a Keystone and is called The Plumber. It shows a householder whose home is threatened with

devastation by a broken water pipe and his trouble with an independent plumber. There is also Bunty's Swell Affair and Pimple's Dash for the Pole.

Tonight's program includes An Excursion in Kabylia, His Phantom Friend, the Gaumont Graphic, Playing His Master Cards, His Friend's Wife and Patsy's Magic Pants. The last is a Keystone. There will be matinees tomorrow and Sunday.

AN AVIATOR'S WIFE SUES FOR DIVORCE

Mrs. Claude Grahame-White Files Suit in London For Separation

London, January 7.—Mrs. Claude Grahame-White, wife of the well-known aviator who is now a flight commander of the Royal Naval Air service, has filed a petition for the restitution of her conjugal rights an action which ordinarily is the prelude to a suit for divorce.

Claude Grahame-White and Dorothy Cadwell Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Leroy Taylor of New York, were married in Wildford, England, in June, 1912.

The couple first became acquainted in mid ocean. Later Miss Taylor became interested in aviation and was one of the regular attendants at Grahame-White's aviation meetings at Hendon.

Before their marriage she made several flights with Grahame-White and a month after the marriage flew across the English Channel with her husband.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN

Kobe, January 20.—Investigations made by the Department of Communications show that fifty steamers, representing 188,000 tons, are due to be completed in various yards in Japan during the course of this year. Owing, however, to the scarcity of steel on the Japanese market and difficulty of importing the material, shipbuilders are now seriously handicapped, and are reported to be declining orders. The following table shows the number of steamers now under construction in various private shipbuilding yards in Japan, and their tonnage:—

Yard	Number. Tons.
Otsuka Iron Works	18 58,950
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard	9 52,800
Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard	8 44,750
Uraga Dockyard	6 15,350
Harima Shipbuilding Yard	3 4,900
Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard	2 4,800
Ono Iron Works	2 3,300
Fujikita Shipbuilding Yard	1 2,100
Matsuo Iron Works	1 3,000

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REPORT U. S. BILL TO KEEP JAPANESE OUT

Committee on Immigration
Sends Measure to House
Of Representatives

Washington, January 23.—The committee on immigration of the House of Representatives has agreed to report favorably the bill restricting Japanese immigration strictly in accordance with the provisions of the American-Japanese agreement.

A Ban on Immigrants

New York, January 23.—The proposed revision of the Immigration Law, introduced by Mr. Bernet, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, providing for the exclusion of immigrants, has been reported favorably by the House Immigration Committee. The bill will be brought up in the House some time during the session. Members of the House Committee believe that by passing this bill they can effectively reject Japanese immigrants. It is reported that the provision will be made, however, that the law should not be applied to those people, who are allowed to enter the United States through existing treaties, or those to be concluded between the United States and other countries.—Asahi.

AMERICAN FLIERS HOME

Thaw, Cowdin, and Prince in U.S.
For 8 Days

New York, December 24.—William Thaw, Elliot Cowdin, and Norman Prince, American aviators who had been serving with the French Army, arrived yesterday from Falmouth on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam to spend Christmas with their families. They have eight days' leave of absence which begins with their arrival here, and they will sail for France on January 1 by the French liner Rochambeau.

Mr. Thaw joined the Aviation Corps in March from the Foreign Legion and is now a lieutenant. Cowdin and Prince joined in May. All three have been decorated with the Military Cross for bravery in the field.

Mr. Thaw said that in spite of reports to the contrary there was not one American flying machine in use along the western front in France or Belgium. He stated that he had not given up his American citizenship, as that was not required by the French Government, when a foreigner wished to join the army in time of war. He and his two companions received special passports from the military authorities in Paris, which would be taken up on their return.

Mr. Cowdin said that the worst feature of flying high was the intense cold.

"About 12,000 feet is the average altitude," he continued. "The Germans can hit us, no matter how high we go, if they see us in time, and it rarely happens that one of our aviators makes a flight without having his machine hit. There are 1,200 aviators in the French Army and 800 training in reserve. The Aviation Corps, with all its accessories, is as large as the entire army of the United States."

Mr. Cowdin thought that Congress should make a large appropriation immediately to develop the Aviation Corps of the United States Army.

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BORAH IS SELECTED TO SOUND G.O.P. KEYNOTE

East for Root or Lodge For
Temporary Chairman Of
Convention

Chicago, January 3.—Senator William E. Borah of Idaho has been picked by the progressive element of the Republican party as its candidate for temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, and the campaign is now under way to secure his selection for this post at the hands of the arrangements committee of the national committee.

This was ascertained yesterday from an unimpeachable source and was coupled up with the assertion that the conservatives of the east are as bitterly opposed to Senator Borah's selection to sound the 1916 "keynote" as the western element, including practically all party leaders west of the Mississippi, are strongly for him.

Two other United States senators are under consideration for this honor, one of whom is Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Prompt objection has been raised to Senator Lodge because he has espoused openly the presidential aspirations of his colleague, Senator John W. Weeks. The name of the other senator is not made public at this time.

The subcommittee on arrangements also is likely to be confronted with the suggested candidacy of former Senator Elihu Root of New York for the temporary chairmanship. If he is put forward, according to the information in Chicago, it will be on the basis that he is out of the presidential contest and that no attempt will be made by the New York delegation seriously to nominate him. There are strings attached to the talk about Root for temporary chairman that may prevent consideration of his name.

Roosevelt and Taft. Another suggestion that unquestionably is to be made to the subcommittee is that the two living ex-presidents, Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, be agreed upon as the temporary and permanent chairmen, respectively, of the convention. This proposition is being considered seriously by Republicans of prominence as a model method of demonstrating that Republican Progressive peace is assured.

Men who have commented upon such a contingency are agreed that nothing more dramatic in the entire history of national politics could jointly check up with the scene of Temporary Chairman Roosevelt turning over the gavel to Permanent Chairman Taft.

The men who are responsible for the already launched movement to make Senator Borah the temporary chairman have no disposition to agree to any peace proposition such as the Roosevelt-Taft idea. They are preparing for a bitter contest that is figured as sure to exceed in strife the showdown of 1912 between Root and then Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin for the convention chairmanship.

Already certain of the eastern party spokesmen are understood to have demonstrated antagonism to Senator Borah. Their contention is that the Idaho senator's oratorical ability might develop a keynote speech next June as a repetition of the Garfield incident of the convention of 1880 which gave to Gen. Garfield the nomination for president.

More Within Two Weeks. The subcommittee in charge of the convention arrangements will have its first meeting within the next two weeks. When the national committee met in Washington Chairman Hilles was not certain whether the session of the subcommittee would be held in Washington or in Chicago. The probabilities now are said to be that Chicago will be determined upon and that the meeting will be held in the new party headquarters at the Congress hotel about January 10. The members of the subcommittee, in addition to Chairman Hilles, are Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, E. C. Duncan of North Carolina, Fred W. Estabrook of New Hampshire, Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Alvah H. Martin of Virginia, James P. Goodrich of Indiana, John T. Adams of Iowa, and Fred Stanley of Kansas.

INCREASE SIZE OF U.S. SUBMERSIBLES

Department May Recommend
Building 2,000-Ton Sea-
Going Craft

Washington, D. C., December 28.—As a result of the recent naval maneuvers, in which the submarines of the Atlantic flotilla went to sea under war conditions and came to grief, it is probable that the navy department will recommend the building of five sea-going craft of the very largest size, up to 2,000-ton displacement, while the 1,300-ton submersibles at first included in the naval program for next year will not be built.

It is probable that a standardized type of coast defense submersibles will be decided upon, 400 tons being regarded as the most effective size, and of these some 25 will be included in the naval program for the year. An appropriation for these coast defenders, totaling approximately \$650,000, will be asked of Congress.

The wage scale, effecting a majority of the 25,000 employees in the various naval yards and shops, is to be raised after New Year's Day.

SUFFRAGE IN PHILIPPINES

Manila, January 19.—For the first time in the history of the Philippine Islands, women will be allowed to vote in the Democratic primaries and, as a consequence, the Democratic territorial convention may see women delegates taking places alongside the men to decide on the Democratic party's attitude in the Philippine Islands, and to name the delegation which will represent the Democrats of the Philippines at the presidential convention to be held in St. Louis in June. In fact, if the women are strong enough, they might even name a delegation of women to attend the St. Louis convention as Philippine delegates. And, if they take advantage of their opportunities, they may be the dominant force in the primaries and the convention since government employees are barred from participating in the primaries while no such bar is put in the way of their wives, sisters or daughters.

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U.S.S. WYOMING SENDS RADIO 4,000 MILES

Washington, D.C., January 11.—Another long distance wireless record was established last night, when the battleship Wyoming, with the Atlantic fleet, off Cape Henry, southeast of Norfolk, Va., sent a message to the cruiser San Diego, lying in the harbor of Guaymas, Mexico, a distance of more than 4,000 miles.

The achievement is the more remarkable because the static conditions were exceptionally unfavorable to sending and receiving wireless messages. Despite this, the San Diego operator reported that the messages were strong and distinct.

The success in this attempt is said to be proof of the enormous improvement in the apparatus now in use on United States naval vessels.

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much) with "Modern Essays" will be
found to be a very refreshing in-
terlude.

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essays nothing is revealed. "We may
judge them in Mr. Mackail's words:
"These writers may be reckoned as
also in some sense shapers, far away
from the firing line and the munition
factory, in the work of upholding the
complex fabric of civilisation against
the greatest strain it has ever had to
meet. For to stir intelligence and to
kindle interest in man and nature not
only relieves but enlarges life."

A ZEPPELIN DECAMERONE

"Zeppelin Nights." By Violet Hunt
and Ford Madox Hueffer. (Lane.)
They were very ill-lived and
neurotic, so they met at night in a
cellar and talked about history to
keep themselves from thinking about
Zeppelins. The result of their con-
versations is to be found in an enter-
taining book, "Zeppelin Nights," by
Miss Violet Hunt and Mr. Ford Madox
Hueffer.

This Zeppelin decamerone contains
some excellent writing. The histo-
rical vignettes from Early Britain to
the France of Napoleon are all
sketched with delicate artistry and
masterly strength. It is when the
authors come to the matches of con-
versation in which the Zeppelin
nights discuss divers matters that
the book becomes tediously puerile and
the reader takes down "Puck of Pook's
Hill."

Otherwise "Zeppelin Nights" is a
thoroughly good novel.

'REAL STUFF' OF POETRY

War Poems. By Constance Powell.
(Maunsel.)

There are but eight poems in this
slender volume, and none of the poems
is long. But all have the real stuff of
poetry in them, and the little book,
for all its modesty, will probably win
recognition among discerning readers.
The few lines quoted below will show
the quality of Miss Powell's work:

An open drawer, a woman lowly
kneeling, Some crimson shoes, a lock
of hair,
Some childish toys, an engine and a
trumpet,
A headless horse, a battered Teddy
bear;
Some schoolboy books, all inky, torn,
and thumb-marked,
A treasured bat, his favorite cricket
ball;

The things he loved, the letters that
he wrote her—

And now she places on the top of all
A soldier's sword, his photograph, in
khaki.

The boyish eyes smile back into her
eyes,

While in her hand she holds a V.C.
tightly,

And in her heart a grave in Flanders
lies.

"The Slacker" and "The Grey
North Sea" are perhaps the best of
the other poems.

Dream and Reality In Recent Stories

Russian Silhouettes. By Anton
Tchekoff. Translated by Marion
Fell. Charles Scribner's Sons.
\$1.35 (gold).

Prince Kropotkin tells us in his
recently reprinted lectures on
Russian literature that Tchekoff was
once asked "What should a Russian
desire at the present time?" (1894).
He wrote in return: "Here is my
reply: Desire! He needs most of
all desire—force of character. We
have enough of that whining shape-
lessness."

Here speaks no less the literary
artist than the scientist, the psy-
chologist which Tchekoff was. He
abhorred the formless, the aimless—
rolling-flax, in a word, that growth
of the steppe whose roots in Autumn
dry up, so that the bush rolls or is
blown about, an empty, tangled ball
—rolling-flax, whose name he has
given to one of his strongest tales.

Tchekoff is neither the first nor
the only Russian to point out this
amorphous, will-less quality in the
national character, but in his multi-
tude of short stories he has indicated
its existence through a greater range
of classes and individuals than has
any other writer. The present
volume contains stories of childhood,
of youth, and of maturity. Signifi-
cantly enough, neither his children
nor his women are deficient in the
"desire," the purpose, of whose lack
in the average Russian he complains
so bitterly. And, naturally, it is the
women and the children who suffer
most from that lack. Their intensity
of wishing and hoping and their
helplessness to attain are forever
breaking themselves cruelly upon the
shifting moods of their parents or
lovers or husbands.

The best and the unluckiest of his
male characters have much of the
woman and the child in them. The
Bishop, for instance, in the story of
that name, in his sincerity and
simplicity and loneliness, touches our
hearts with the pathos of a deserted
child, the tragedy of a woman for-
gotten. Yet, analyzed, there is little
enough to "The Bishop," as to many
another of Tchekoff's tales; they
record an episode, a mood, yet be-
hind them they trail long implica-
tions, ahead of them stretch prophe-
cies. Compared with the wide casements
from which Tolstoy and
Dostoevsky look out upon the world,
they are mere pinholes in a curtain,
yet through these pinholes one
receives a strangely vivid impression
of life and of its devious ways with
the human heart.

The translation of "Russian Sil-
houettes" is exceptionally good. Three
of the twenty-nine stories in the
volume have already been pub-
lished in "The Kiss" and "The Black
Monk," so that some sort of opinion
on the point is possible, even lacking
a knowledge of the original. In the
interest of literature it is to be
wished that some published or group
of publishers would collate existing
translations, and have the material
so far untouched translated, so that
we might have a complete and
standard edition of Tchekoff in
English. It would be a considerable
task, and doubtless an expensive one,
its promoters might not get their

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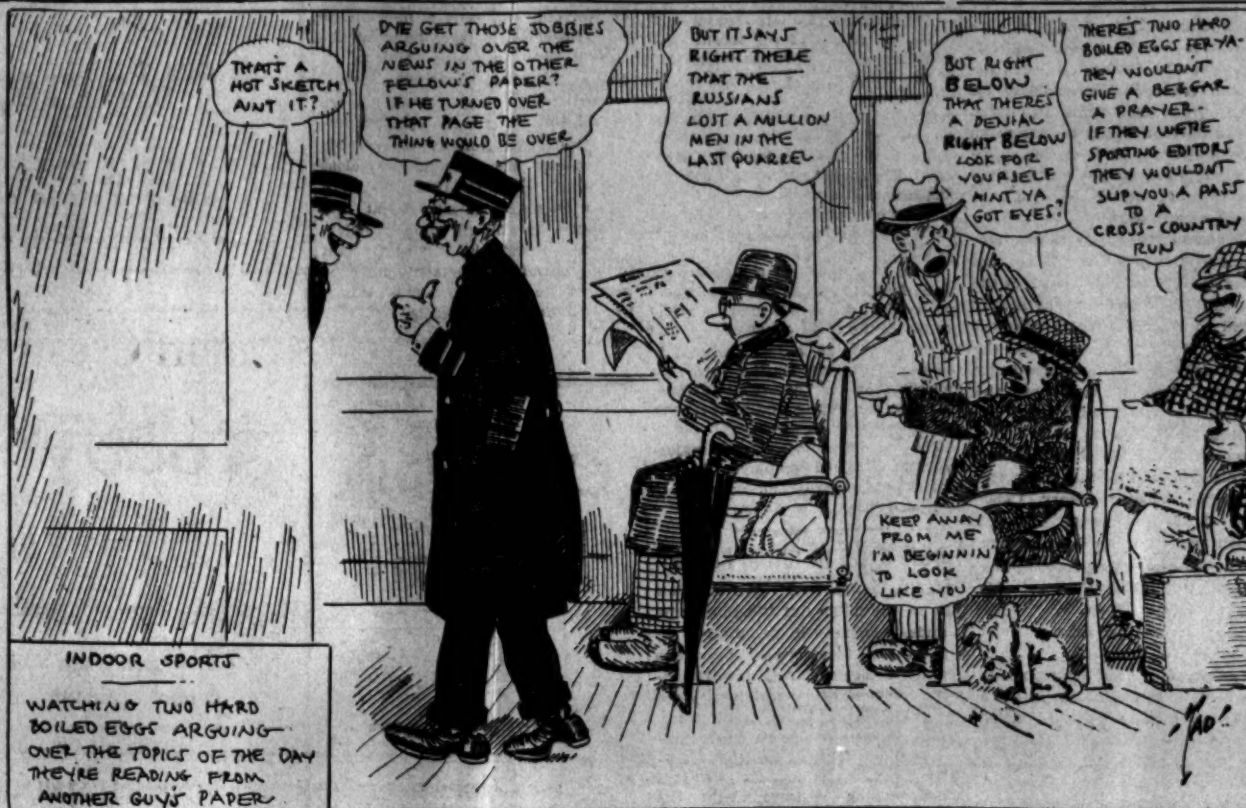
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INDOOR SPORTS



WATCHING TWO HARD
BOILED EGGS ARGUING
OVER THE TOPIC OF THE DAY
THEY'RE READING FROM
ANOTHER GUY'S PAPER

money back—though then again they
might—but they would at least have
the satisfaction of knowing that they
had put a shoulder to the wheel and
helped to lift American culture out
of its rut. Spite of the parlous con-
dition of the book business, as
solely set forth in the Sunday
supplements, we know that there
still exist publishers not insensible to
such satisfactions.

LOVE LETTERS OF A MYSTIC

Love Letters of a Mystic. By Alma
Newton. Frontispiece. New
York: The John Lane Company.

Refined feeling, ardent love, and a
wondering perception of the
mysteries that encompass human
life mark these gracefully written
letters that reveal the outlines of a
love story. A man has been told by
the woman whom he loves devotedly
that he must go away, that he must
put an ocean between them, but that
he may write to her. So, puzzled by
the mystery of her command, he
goes to Capri, where he lives for a
year, devoting himself to the study
of music and its practice upon the
violin. His letters to her from that
place comprise the book and reflect
his state of mind and heart as the
days pass and he sometimes hopes,
sometimes despairs, but always loves
adoringly. He writes also of the
things he does, the people he meets,
the books he reads, the thoughts that
fill his mind, the emotions aroused
by the scenes and incidents of his
daily life.

The sensitive, artistic temperament
of the musician is evinced in his
quick response to every call upon his
sympathies and even more in his
readiness to receive the impalpable
waves of thought and feeling that,
he believes, float through the air.
"I must think out," he writes to the
lady of his heart, "the uncommon

things of life—the things that gather
on the borderland of the infinite
where the door is always open if we
will but kneel in reverence and faith,
and then pass within." Again he
writes:

"If thoughts are things, there must
be so many lovely things around
you: if thoughts materialize in the
subtle realms of the ether, then
about you there could only be the
sweetest and loveliest things in the
world, calling to you very earnestly,
very gently, yet strong in their purity
and good-will, bringing blessings,
(for all good thoughts are that.)
 soothing, comforting, and guarding
the way for you—a way that must
always be bright and beautiful, no
matter what the cost for me."

For when he writes this he fears
that his lady-love will never remove
the mysterious barrier between them,
that, after all his hopes, she will re-
main forever unresponsive, and that
all he can do for her will be to send
his lovely and loving thoughts to
hover over and protect her.

But he is not minded merely to sit
still and suffer the pangs of unre-
quited love if philosophy can help

him, and in the next letter he tells
her:

"The philosophical individual tries
to find comfort in things, after
having been deprived of human com-
panionship. I try now to transmute
my love for you into the love of the
infinite and its simple creations."
* * * I lie close again to the grass
listening to the throb of the earth,
feeling profound silence creeping
over me, dominating and compelling
—bringing realization of my own
personal insignificance and that of
all detached and separate units,
whether they be human or not.
There comes a sense of awe and
wonder, for anything bigger than
ourselves silences us. We may know
by the "signals" if we are being
mastered in this way, for with these
signals or tendencies silence comes—
we know that "it" is the still small
voice within giving us the key, the
true register."

It is hinted that the name of
"Alma Newton" upon the title page
is a pseudonym, and that it covers
the identity of a well-known author.
One guesses, however, that there is
no disguise as to sex in the signature,
for the note throughout the book is
distinctly feminine. In just such
ways, in prose and verse, ever since
the days of Sappho, women have been
trying to set forth their ideals of the
expression of love.

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Are You Still Insurable?

Many a man who had thought himself in the
best of health has suddenly discovered, on applying
for life insurance, that he was already afflicted
with an incipient malady which was bound to termi-
nate fatally at no very distant day.

Statistics compiled by The Insurance Press of
New York show that one in nine of all who apply
for life insurance are rejected: but this by no means
represents the proportion of persons of insurable age
who would not now be able to pass a medical examina-
tion, though at one time they might have done so.

As to the need of Life Insurance, it takes no
argument to convince a man who cannot get it that
he needs it.

Call on the agent of the Sun Life Assurance
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will invest your money under laws that protect the
policy holder absolutely.

BARNES MOSS, Agency Manager.

22 Kiangse Road.

By Tad

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN AND HOW TO AVOID IT.

Some Practical Hints.

Kipling's story "At The End of
the Passage" gives a terrible
picture of the nerve-exhaustion
which frequently overtakes the
European in hot climates during
the present season of the year.

According to recent statistics
20.6 per cent. of Europeans in hot
climates suffer from "neurasthenia"
or nerve-weakness producing a
marked loss of energy and will-
power, the symptoms of which are
described as follows by an eminent
physician:—

"An officer, otherwise in every
way a good fellow, becomes short-
tempered; forgets names; is troubled
with sleeplessness; feels his work
too much for him; shirks responsi-
bility; procrastinates; is given to
"making molehills into mountains;"
and is susceptible to slight ex-
citation (mental or physical) to great
fatigue, with a loss of all powers
of concentration."

Self-drugging, whether with
stimulating "tonics" or sedative
narcotics, is dangerous and futile.
The nerve-food Sanatogen may,
however, be taken freely with great
advantage. According to a recent
article in *The Lancet*, a building-up
process goes on in the nerves after
the administration of Sanatogen.
It is quite harmless, and un-
doubtedly produces a marked in-
crease in nerve-power which in-
vigorates the vital functions and
lessens the tendency to resort to
alcohol.

To obtain lasting results the pre-
paration must be taken for some
time as a part of one's daily food.
Its basis is in fact a milk-food of
singular purity and digestibility,
obtained from the rich milk-supply
of Cornwall, England, where the
preparation is manufactured, and
forming an ideal diet for use in hot
climates. This is combined by
unique chemical processes with a
specially-adapted nerve-nutrient. The
nature of these processes has not
been disclosed, but what differen-
tiates the product from other foods
of this type is the fact that its
ingredients are properly absorbed
by the system. It may therefore be
confidently recommended, firstly, as
a means of either preventing or
overcoming various forms of nerve-
weakness and, secondly, as a means
of fortifying the system against
malaria and the stomach and bowel
diseases which are likely to attack
us when our vitality is lowered.

E. H.
(Note.—Readers of the above
article should write, mentioning
this paper, to The Sanatogen Com-
pany of China, No. 1, The Bund
(first floor), Shanghai, who will
send an interesting Booklet on the
subject.)

'UPSIDONIA'

Upsidonia. By Archibald Marshall.
(S. Paul.)

Upsidonia is a country where it is
a disgrace to be rich and an honor
to be poor. The aristocracy are
navvies, portmen, servants, tramps,
and the like; the lower classes are the
well-to-do. John Howard, an English-
man, comes to this country and is
puzzled by its topsyturveness. He
gets arrested straightaway for offer-
ing sixpence to a man whom he takes
for a beggar, but later makes himself
at home with a family which, though
well-to-do, happens to be respected.

The story gives Mr. Marshall oppor-
tunity for some bright satire on
poverty and riches and social condi-
tions in general. There are both
humour and wisdom in his observa-
tions, and the whole thing is uncom-
monly well worked out.

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Just received a new Shipment of Phoenix Dress Silk
Socks with Fancy Closures, also Cheney Ties in the Four-in-
Hand and Batwing shapes.

With them we received a nice range of Ladies'
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Silk Stockings for Ladies. Ask to see the \$1.25 Silk
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Lager Beer	48	Quarts	\$10.00	\$1.20	\$8.80
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do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20
Pilsener Beer	48	Quarts	11.00	1.20	9.80
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20

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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

BIG RACE MEET TO OPEN
AT KIANGWANTOMORROW

Promising Bunch of Griffins To
Be Uncovered; Four Days
Of Sport

There opens at Kiangwan, to-morrow, one of the most ambitious and most promising race meetings the International Recreation Club has ever organised, there being racing on Friday, Saturday and Monday, with an off-day the following Monday. For each of the four days there is a card of eight events, with entries including all the crack ponies of both Shanghai and Kiangwan.

It is rather a pity that the Paper Hunt Club has arranged meets which clash on Saturday and Monday, for, though this may not take away many of the entries, it will possibly keep some of the jockeys out. Still, this notwithstanding, excellent sport is assured.

To add spice to the racing, there is a strong bunch of griffins, many of whom have been doing very good performances in training, which will increase the speculation. These griffins are not introducing the usual lot of names appropriate to current circumstances. Their nomenclature has quite an outside sound. However, Monarchism and Charlie Chaplin are at least influenced by fashions of the moment.

The big race for tomorrow is No. 3 on the card, the Griffins Plate of \$500, with 25 entries and, later on, there is another griffins' race. For the old ponies, the plum will be the Critterions. This has attracted 28 entrants, amongst the best being Triumph, Beaconsfield, Baptism, Heroism, Dawn and Cardington. As it is over the middle distance, with weights fairly level, it ought to be a very close race.

Saturday will find the smart ones all entered again for the Jockeys' Challenge Cup, but the best will probably be saved for the Kiangwan Stakes, a forced entry. Griffins will have a regular day of it, the Kiangwan Derby offering \$1,500 and later there is the Scurry Stakes for them.

If Bornte is saddled for the Grand National, he is pretty certain to start favorite, but the pony is not getting younger, whilst the entrants include Rosewood, who beat the flying Triumph on the flat at the last meeting and has lately been doing wonders in the paper hunts, Cossack and Peter, too, are good.

Monday's card also carries some valuable races. There is the Ladies' Purse for griffins, a trial steeplechase for griffins, non-winners over the obstacles and the Champions, a forced entry for all winners, for \$1,000.

The first saddling bell goes each day at 1.15 p.m., racing commencing at 1.30. Special trains are scheduled by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway for 12.50 1.25, 2 and 2.20 p.m.

Football Today

S. F. C. vs. St. Xavier F. C.

The team representing the S.F.C. and Eleven in today's game v. St. Xavier's School on the club ground at 2.45 p.m. is as follows:—

A. Jessman, P. S. Ward (Capt.), D. V. Wanostricht, P. H. Walter, A. J. Daniels, S. Agassiz, J. Hardwick, W. Sheperd-Graham, T. E. Gabbott, W. H. Leslie, C. S. Chestnam.

The following will represent the St. Xavier's:—Ed. J. Brettfield, P. Oliveros, F. J. England, V. Elliot, C. Encarnacao, V. Xavier, L. Xavier, A. Aguiar, J. Goulis (Capt.), G. H. Baker and A. Gutierrez.

Football

Ewo Textile Club vs. Hanbury

Teams representing these two clubs met on the Recs. ground yesterday afternoon in a friendly match and a very pleasant game was won by the School by four clear goals. The foreign employees of the Ewo Mills took advantage of the New Year holidays to have a little sport and also to provide amusement for their friends who turned up in strong force. The Ewo team had some members who had never played before, and others of them had not touched the leather for years, notably old hands like Walter Wilson and Broadrick; but it also had two particularly good members, Dickie Brandt, who needs no introduction, and Isherwood, a player who has not been seen in local soccer circles and who would prove very useful to some of the league clubs.

After the usual photographs had been taken, the Schoolboys kicked off with the wind and were soon in their opponents' territory. Occasionally the mill team got away but they were always sent back by Turner and Wittsack; but though the Hanburians had all the play, their forwards could do very little, good combination being spoiled by poor shooting. Brandt who was playing center-half for Ewo, was always in the picture and spoiled many of the school movements which looked dangerous. Walter Wilson started at center forward but soon changed to his favorite position at outside-right; though he showed some of the touches he had years ago, the pace soon told on him, as it did on most of the others. Isherwood, at back for the mill team played a splendid game in this half and throughout the game, but he had little support.

It looked as if there would be no score in the first half, until suddenly, Watson the Ewo goalie thought that he was playing rugger, and gathering the ball finely he made a delightful run for which he was promptly pulled up by the referee. The mill team packed their goal, and from the rebound off the free-kick, Turner scored with a lovely drive. Maltland soon after added another and the school led at half-time by two goals.

The school team still had most of the play in the second half and their left wing, made up of two very young boys, Jones and Ahmed, ran rings round their hefty opponents, at times even leaving the redoubtable Dickie Brandt thinking deeply; this wing put in some fine work, which was eventually crowned by a fine shot from Jones which beat the goalie all ends up. The last goal of the match came from Haas, who had been distinguishing himself by good dribbling and poor shooting and who at last found his shooting boots. Time came soon after this goal, leaving the Hanburians winners of a good game by the score of four goals to nil.

Shanghai Golf Club

A competition will be held during the month of February for a Cup presented by the Ladies' Golf Club, under the following conditions:—

18 Holes Eclectic Competition (Kiangwan)

Any number of cards may be taken out at 50 cents each, in either two, three or four-ball matches.

Gross scores will be entered on the cards taken out and an allowance of one half of the competitor's handicap will be deducted from his gross Eclectic Score for the month; the best net Eclectic Score to win.

The proceeds of the competition will be presented to Mrs. H. E. Campbell's Bandages Fund.

For convenience in checking the cards, a scale is posted on the notice board upon which competitors must enter their names and opposite their names, in the spaces provided, the best score made from time to time at each hole.

War Fund Pool

Following is the result of the War Fund Pool, from December 18th to

No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon priceless beyond words, and without it, success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

Should Be Without

them. They exercise a beneficial effect upon the liver, stomach, kidneys and bowels. They give speedy relief, and, in time, they remove most of the ailments connected with these important organs. Attacks of biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive system are speedily dispelled by

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

There is yet another point that you should mark on the tablet of your memory. Beecham's Pills, in addition to their acknowledged value in kidney, liver, and stomach disorders, have a specially beneficial effect in such ailments as are peculiar to women, many of whom endure needless pain and ill-health through ignorance of this important fact.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills) 1/1 (56 pills) & 2/9 (108 pills).

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Tinned Milks Tested"

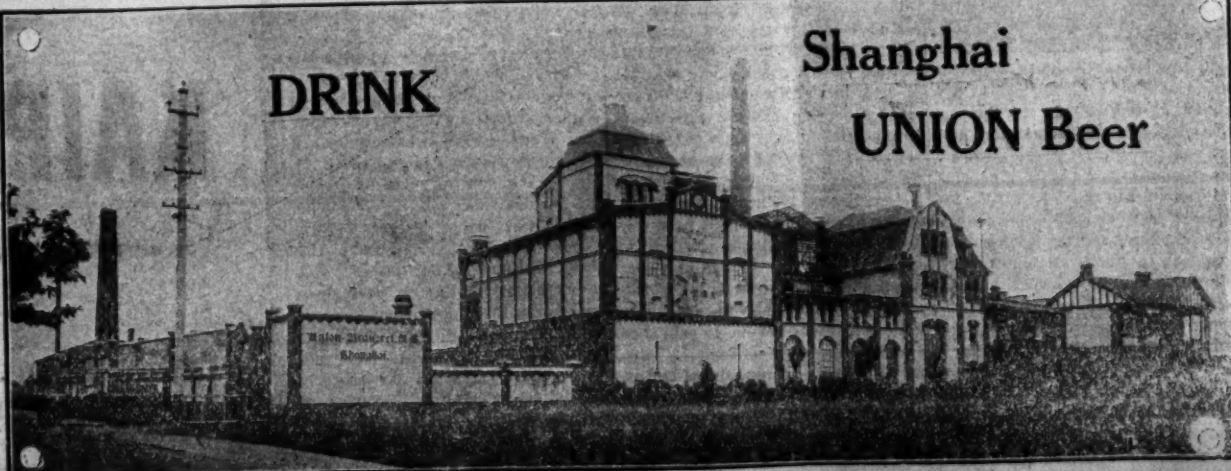
Says the Committee on Infant
and Invalid Diet of the Medical
Missionary Association of China

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,

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RUBBER
GOODSVOELKEL & SCHROEDER, A.G.
SHANGHAI.

DRINK

Shanghai
UNION Beer

January 30th, best two cards of 18
holes, to count against bogey:

Walter A. Adams...	(18)	3	1	4
T. S. Forrest.....	(2)	2	0	2
F. O. Reynolds....	(12)	0	0	all square.

Captain E. I. M.

Barrett	(S.M.)	0	-1	1
G. F. Browne.....	(4)	0	-2	2
A. S. Hocking.....	(12)	-1	-1	2
R. A. Lawson.....	(2)	-1	-2	3
E. W. Godfrey.....	(2)	-1	-2	3
A. J. Daniels.....	(15)	-1	-2	3
C. W. Porter.....	(7)	-2	-2	4
C. J. Knight.....	(8)	-1	-3	4
G. Burton Sayer...	(9)	-2	-3	5
G. Ewart	(18)	-1	-4	5
O. Crewe-Read	(6)	-2	-3	6

612 Cards taken out.

The Overseas Aircraft Fund will
benefit by \$265.00.

Ladies' Competition Results

Results of the January competi-
tions held by the Shanghai Ladies'
Golf Club are given below:—Ladies

Foursomes.—Won by Mrs. Johnstone
and Mrs. Hickling, 114—17 equal 97.
Second, Mrs. Peebles and Mrs. E. W.
Godfrey, 108—10 equal 98; Mrs.
Ryde and Miss Parsons, 110—12
equal 98.

Season Hogie Competition at
Kiangwan.—Mrs. T. G. Drakeford,
two up; Mrs. Tweedie Stodart, all
square.

Club Cup.—Mrs. Johnstone, 58—12
equal 46; Mrs. W. Morris, 59—12
equal 47.

Waldorf Creams

Today

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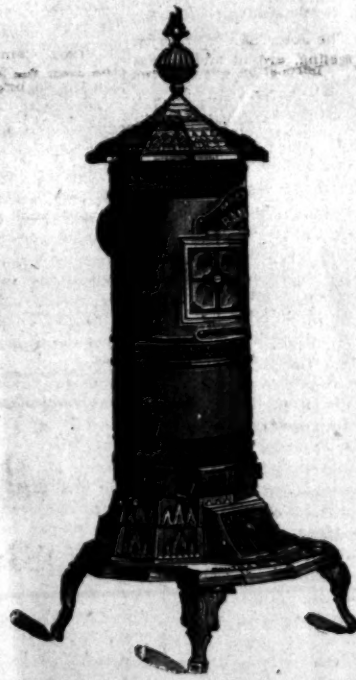
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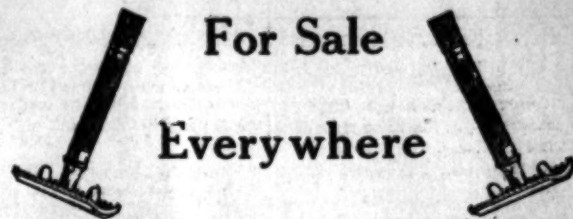
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LUX is just the thing for washing a growing
lad's woollen clothing. Sweaters, Jerseys,
Flannels—all look best and wear longest when
washed with Lux.

It really is, in every way, an ideal preparation for un-
versal use in the home. It is just as good for washing a
lady's evening gown as it is for keeping a man's sporting
kit clean and unshrunk. Garments washed with Lux
look well—WEAR WELL—give free play and comfort to
the body.

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Because it is more than a name. It means taste—
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surpassing fit and finish. Shoes of high degree. The
very things every man and woman has hoped for in
shoes. All are expressed in "Walk-Overs." Proven by
men and women the world over. Copied by the fashion
makers of the earth's style centers.

Wear Walk-Overs because of their merit. Because
of their actual, provable betterness.

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Prices \$10.50 up

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for Men and
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Prompt attention given to Mail Orders.

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NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD

Managing Editor.

WEATHER

New depression approaching northern
China. South-east to south-west
breezes in Shantung and further
north. Moderate and variable
winds in the south.

Notice

Owing to the Chinese New Year
holidays, there will be no issue of
THE CHINA PRESS tomorrow
and Saturday. The paper will
appear as usual on Sunday.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 3, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Oliver Cromwell—And China

By Fulman Weale
(Peking Gazette)

OLIVER Cromwell was born in
1599 and came from good
country stock. Although it was
asserted in his later years that he was
connected with the Royal house of
Stewart, the story is an invention. In
his youth it is recorded that he was
more famous for his exercise in the
fields than in the schools, being in the
language of an old chronicler, "one
of the chief match-makers and
players at football, cudgels, or any
other boisterous game or sport."

When he was 29 years old, Crom-
well entered Parliament but had little
chance of distinguishing himself; for
in the following year—1629—that
August body sat for the last time for
eleven years owing to the growing
quarrel with the King. Although
Oliver Cromwell was a cousin of
famous John Hampden, his name is
not connected in any way with the
resistance to the levy of ship-money—
that is of a special taxation to
promote English sea-power which was
the proximate cause of the Great
Rebellion. His activities in his
earlier years were concerned solely
with religious matters, and through
them he became well-known for his
zeal and his extraordinary dogged-
ness. The fight which he waged for
Puritanism, the most somber and
unadorned type of Christianity
Europe has ever known, steadily as-
sumed a more political complexion.
Collision after collision occurred with
the Royal house which saw that some
of its dearest prerogatives would
have to be sacrificed if men of the
type of Cromwell were allowed to
have their way.

When Parliament was at last called
in 1640, because the King found it
impossible to raise money without
that body, Cromwell, now a seasoned
man of 41 years, soon declared him-
self by his leadership of the so-called
Root and Branch Party which aimed
at the abolition of the episcopacy and
the destruction of that part of the
King's power exercised through the
Church. Charles I made his first
false move against Parliament by
attempting to seize and imprison
leading members; it was Cromwell
who moved for the appointment of a
committee—the forerunner of the
famous French revolutionary Com-
mittee of Public Safety—to put the
kingdom in a posture of defence. He
it was who immediately contributed
relatively large sums for raising
parliamentary troops, and took com-
mand of the famous Cromwellian
Horse.

All efforts to arrange a compromise
having failed, the fight was at last
openly transferred to the field; and
from the year 1642 to 1649 as a leader
of the parliamentary forces Crom-
well's success was astonishing.
Though he had little knowledge of
the art of war, he rapidly learnt so
much in the rude school of experience
—particularly in the handling of
cavalry and the use of shock-tactics
that in the decisive battle of Naseby,
fought in 1645, it was the Crom-
wellian Horse which routed the
Royalists and brought the first
phase of the Civil War to a close.

It was, however, soon proved to be
a mere truce. Though the King had
virtually capitulated, owing to the
impossibility of successfully opposing
the armed forces of the Parlia-
mentarians, a diplomatic battle began
of a unique nature. The issue which
had first to be decided was not who
should rule England but who was to
take possession of the King's person
and hold him prisoner. Parliament,
which had started the struggle, found
itself in opposition to the army.
Cromwell, though an ardent Parlia-
mentarian, aided with the military

and marched on London to enforce his
will. After a series of masterly
maneuvers, in which the threat of
force was a constant element, Crom-
well finally overawed all opposition
and had his first meeting with the
captive King. The King, though a
prisoner, was by no means beaten:
he still believed that it would be
possible to recover his full pre-
rogatives if he sowed jealousies
among his enemies. So he pro-
crastinated, refused every com-
promise and brought things finally to
such general anarchy that a growing
volume of public opinion demanded
immediately a settlement by force by
the army.

Charles I responded by anticipat-
ing the fatal action of Louis XVI of
France—he fled. From a safe retreat
in the Isle of Wight he managed by
secret negotiations to incite the
Scottish people in his defence
necessitating a second Civil War.
Cromwell was equal to the occasion
and in a short, desperate campaign
overwhelmed all resistance. The King
was once more captive, and in a
famous document "The Remonstrance
of the Troops" the King's punishment
was demanded "as the grand author
of all our troubles." Parliament,
however, continued to negotiate with
him and Cromwell consequently
occupied London and ordered Colonel
Pride to remove all recalcitrants from
the House of Commons. This
celebrated incident is known as
Pride's Purge. The few remaining
members became notorious as the
Rump, and Cromwell showed his
approval by taking his seat among
them. What followed is so im-
portant, and so full of human interest
even today that the authoritative
account in the "Encyclopedia
Britannica" is here inserted:

"The disposal of the King was now
the great question to be decided.
During the next few weeks Cromwell
appears to have made once more
attempts to come to terms with
Charles; but the King was inflexible
in his refusal to part with the
essential powers of the monarchy, or
with the Church; and at the end of
December it was resolved to bring
him to trial. The exact share which
Cromwell had in this decision and its
sequel is obscure, and the later
accounts of the regicides when on
their trial at the Restoration, ascrib-
ing the whole transaction to his
initiation and agency, cannot be
altogether accepted. But it is plain
that, once convinced of the necessity
for the King's execution, he was the
chief instrument in overcoming all
scruples among his judges, and in
resisting the protests and appeals of
the Scots. To Algernon Sidney, who
refused to take part in the proceed-
ings on the plea that neither the King
nor any man could be tried by such a
court, Cromwell replied 'I tell you,
we will cut off his head with the
crown upon it.'

"The execution of the King took
place on January 30, 1649. This
event, the turning-point in Cromwell's
career, casts a shadow, from one
point of view, over the whole of his
future statesmanship. He himself
never repented of the act, regarding
it, on the contrary, as 'one which
Christians in after times will mention
with honor and all tyrants in the
world look at with fear,' and as one
directly ordained by God. Opinions,
no doubt, will always differ as to the
wisdom or authority of the policy
which brought Charles to the scaffold.
On the one hand, there was no law
except that of force by which an
offence could be attributed to the
sovereign, the anointed king, the
source of justice. The ordinance
establishing the special tribunal for
the trial was passed by a remnant of
the House of Commons alone, from
which all dissentients were excluded
by the army. The tribunal was com-
posed, not of judges—for all un-
animously refused to sit on it—but
of fifty-two men drawn from among
the King's enemies. The execution
was a military and not a national
act, and at the last scene on the
scaffold the triumphant shouts of the
soldiers could not overwhelm the
groans and sobs raised by the
populace. Whatever crimes might
be charged against Charles, his past
conduct might appear to be condoned
by the act of negotiating with him.
On the other hand, the execution
seemed to Cromwell the only alter-
native to anarchy, or to a return to
despotism and the abandonment of all
they had fought for. Cromwell had
exhausted every expedient for arriv-
ing at an arrangement with the King
by which the royal authority might
be preserved, and the repeated perfidy
and inexhaustible shiftiness of
Charles had proved the hopelessness
of such attempts."

The results produced by the King's
execution were far-reaching and
many-sided. First a Protectorate
was established with Cromwell as
Lord Protector. Then a new and
reformed Parliament was called with
many representatives from Scotland
and Ireland. Instead, however, of
proceeding with the work of practical

legislation and accepting the con-
stitutional compact Cromwell had
drawn up, which was called "The In-
strument of Government," Parliament
began to discuss and find fault with
everything. The major-generals who
had for so long carried on the
military government of the country
were the especial object of attack on
the part of the Parliamentarians.
They produced plans for the reduc-
tion of the army and demanded for
themselves its absolute control. In-
censed at last by these proceedings
Cromwell dismissed them in his
summary way. Many plots against
his life and his government followed
and he found himself compelled in
spite of his strength to summon a
new parliament. The very next year
—1658—came the second great turn-
ing-point in his career, a transaction
which was the inevitable sequel of
the execution of Charles I. Here it is
useful to turn once more to the
Encyclopedia so that every fact shall
be precisely recorded:

"In spite of the in-
fluence and interference of the
major-generals, a large number of
members hostile to the government
were returned, of whom Cromwell's
council immediately excluded nearly
a hundred. The major-generals were
the object of general attack, while the
special tax on the royalists was
declared unjust, and the bill for its
continuance rejected by a large
majority. An attempt at the assas-
sination of Cromwell by Miles
Sindercombe added to the general
feeling of anxiety and unrest. The
military rule excited universal
hostility; there was an earnest desire
for a settled and constitutional
government, and the revival of the
monarchy in the person of Cromwell
appeared the only way of obtaining it.
On February 23, 1657, the Re-
monstrance offering Cromwell the
crown was moved by Sir Christopher
Packe in the Parliament and violently
resisted by the officers and the army
party, one hundred officers waiting
upon Cromwell on the 27th to petition
against his acceptance of it. On
March 25 the Remonstrance, now
termed the Petition and Advice, and
including a new scheme of govern-
ment, was passed by a majority of 123
to 62 in spite of the opposition of the
officers; and on 31st it was presented
to Cromwell in the Banqueting House
at Whitehall whence Charles I. had
stepped out on to the scaffold. Crom-
well replied by requesting a brief
delay to ask counsel of God and his
own heart. On May 8 about thirty
officers presented a petition to Parlia-
ment against the revival of the
monarchy, and Fleetwood,
Desborough and Lambert threatened
to lay down their commissions.
Accordingly Cromwell the same day
refused the crown definitely, greatly
to the astonishment both of his
followers and his enemies, who con-
sidered his decision a fatal neglect
of an opportunity of consolidating his
rule and power. In particular, his
acceptance of the crown would have
guaranteed his followers, under the
act of Henry VII. from liability in
the future to the charge of high
treason for having given allegiance
to himself as a *de facto* king. Crom-
well himself, however, seems to have
regarded the question of title as of
secondary importance, as merely (to
use his own words) 'a feather in the
hat,' 'a shining bauble for crowds to
gaze at or kneel to.' 'Your father,'
wrote Sir Francis Russell to Henry
Cromwell, 'hath of late made more
wise men fools than ever; he laughs
and is merry, but they hang down
their heads and are pitifully out of
countenance.'

"On May 25 the petition was pre-
sented to Cromwell again, with the
title of Protector substituted for that
of King, and he now accepted it. On
June 26, 1657, he was once more
installed as Protector, this time, how-
ever, with regal ceremony in contrast
with the simple formalities observed
on the first occasion, the heralds
proclaiming his accession in the
same manner as that of the King."
Cromwell's Government now seemed
firmly established. The second
grand difficulty having been met,
nothing remained but to consolidate
the position by legislation. The
pure republicans, who were hostile to
the Protector, however, took their
seats again and stopped all business
and in the end Parliament had again
to be dissolved. Cromwell, however,
was nearing the end. Though he was
only 58, he was already old, the con-
tinued struggle against anarchy hav-
ing exhausted his great physical
powers; and after a brief illness he
died on September 3, 1658. In
January, 1659, he was succeeded by
his son Richard, but the latter's term
of office was purely nominal only
lasting five months, when he handed
in his "submission" and retired into
private life.

With the Restoration of the Stew-
arts a horrible treatment was meted
out on the dead Protector. His body,
which had been given one of the
grandest public burials in the history
of England, was exhumed and on the

Movies And The War Have Not Hurt Drama

By Joyce Kilmer

MR. Charles Haddon Chambers, who
is not content with originating the
phrase "The long arm of coincidence,"
wrote "The Tyranny of Tears,"
"Passers-by," and some ten or twelve
other successful plays, says in the
British "Who's Who" that his favorite
recreations are "swimming, boat
sailing, writing, driving, shooting,
boxing, fencing." But when I called
on him in his New York apartment the
other day his appearance did not
suggest that he desired to engage in
any of these violent pastimes; indeed,
the heavy dressing gown and slippers
proclaimed that the rigors of a New
York Winter had inhospiably given
our visitor influenza.

But, in spite of his illness, Mr.
Chambers was ready most energetically
to defend the drama against the charge
that the moving picture is driving it
to the wall. He is by no means one of
those modernists who think that the
dramatist of the future will be con-
cerned only with placing the creatures
of his fancy on the screen instead of
behind the footlights, nor even does he
agree with those critics who state that
the moving picture, by increasing the
public's desire for action, has altered
the character of the drama.

I asked him if he did not think that
the play of ideas, the play of which
the interest is chiefly intellectual and
psychological, had been supplanted, to
a great extent, by the drama which, in
its abundance of action, suggested the
moving picture. And although "The
Fatal Card" and some others of Mr.
Chambers' best-known plays, earlier
as full of action as anyone could wish,
and although some of his best-
known plays have appeared on the
screen, he replied:

"No, I don't think so. It seems to
me that the moving picture and the
spoken drama appeal to entirely
different audiences, just as the play of
ideas and the play of violent action
appeal to different audiences. The
mind that took pleasure in the play the
charm of which was the exchange of
thought and the development of
character will continue to take
pleasure in it; the mind that took
pleasure only in the portrayal of
action on the stage will continue to
take pleasure in it in the spoken drama
and on the stage.

"I look on the institution of the
cinema, or the movie, or the screen
play, or whatever you may call it, as
an institution that perceptibly in-
creases the sum of interest and joy in
the lives of simple people, of people not
passionately devoted to intellectual
forms of entertainment. There can
be no real competition between the
moving picture and the drama. The
only theaters that have suffered be-
cause of the popularity of the moving
pictures are the vaudeville houses, and
the very cheap theaters. Perhaps the
theaters have noticed the falling off
in the sale of their low-priced seats,
but they have not been seriously af-
fected.

"You see, theater-going is a habit.
To go to the theater is a part of the
regular weekly experience of many
people, and it continues to be a part
of their weekly experience no matter
what other entertainments may be
offered them.

"People who are able to afford it
have been accustomed to go to the
theater and they continue to go to the
theater. I believe that the screen play
has made its success largely on
account of its cheapness.

"You see, it comes down after all to
a question of ways and means. Un-
fortunately, the number of people who

can pay a quarter for an evening's
entertainment is disproportionately
larger than the number of people who
can afford to pay \$2. In the same way,
the number of people who can buy
talking machines to give them music
the year through is much larger than
the number who can afford to attend
the opera regularly. It's a matter of
economics.

"But the fact remains that the
moving picture is a great boon. It
affords, people who by financial or
other causes are kept away from the
regular theaters a message outside the
ordinary hard traffic of life, and so it
is a blessing.

"Of course it isn't poverty alone
that makes people welcome the moving
picture. Suppose you lived in a little
village in some remote part of Eng-
land or America, far from the theaters
and all the centers of life and thought.
You would find the diurnal round ex-
ceedingly dull; you would passionately
crave some variety, some entertain-
ment even mildly intellectual, some-
thing to take you, for a few moments,
out of the routine of the village and
put you in touch with the great world.
Then you will welcome with considera-
ble enthusiasm even a bad moving
picture theater; you will be glad to
look at the screen plays no matter how
crude they may be in idea, and no
matter how poorly they may be
presented.

"But as to the moving picture filling
the minds of the public with desire for
action, and then causing the dramatists
to change their tactics so as to satisfy
this demand, that is to me an utterly
preposterous idea. The drama as an
art has not been affected by the
moving picture in the slightest. Of
course, I do not know what the
future may bring forth—I am not a
prophet—but I do not see how the
moving picture can ever have any
effect at all upon the drama.

"Indeed, so far as English play-
wrights are concerned, the idea of our
art being affected by the cinema has
not occurred to us. There is a club in
London to which I belong, the Drama-
tists' Club, of which I was one of the
founders. Its membership is made
up of dramatists of recognized stand-
ing. And I know that such a problem
as the possible artistic effect of the
moving picture has never been dis-
cussed there, and that surely is the
place where it would be discussed, if it
were to be discussed at all.

"All that we have thought about in
the Dramatists' Club concerning the
moving pictures is that there was a
little money lying around for us that
we had not known about. Some of us
found that the moving picture was
ready to give us a little money; we
found that we could get a few
hundred pounds each for plays that
we wrote a quarter of a century ago.
So we took such of our plays as
seemed adaptable to the films, sold
the moving picture rights, collected
the money, and that was all there
was to it!

"But no dramatist in England has
been tempted to go into the business
of writing screen plays. Of course, it
is unsafe to prophesy about all the
generations that are to come, but I
certainly have no idea that any real
dramatist will ever give up his pro-
fession to devote himself to writing
for the cinema theater. However, all
that lies in the womb of time."

But Mr. Chambers is willing to admit
that writing screen plays and writing
regular plays are not utterly irrecon-
cilable occupations. He says:

"Of course there is, I suppose, a
(Continued on Page 7)

anniversary of the execution of
Charles I. It was drawn on a sledge
to Tyburn—the national execution-
ground—there hanged on a gallows
until evening when the head was cut
off and put up in Westminster Hall
where it remained for twenty-three
years, until 1684 and the final
expulsion of the Stewarts.

The results of this extraordinary
experiment in government which
have influenced very markedly the
whole European conception of
national control, are very important
to note today. First, the Cromwellian
Period proved conclusively that for
English-speaking and other liberal-
minded peoples military government is
impossible save in times of national
emergency. Secondly, the abuses of
Parliament were so clearly demon-
strated that ever since the effort of
all constitution-makers has been con-
centrated on the single problem of
effecting a proper balance of power
between the Executive and Legisla-
tive and keeping the two absolutely
separated. Whether in Republic or
Kingdom the same difficulties have
had to be met and vanquished and in
every case the best results have been
achieved by grafting on to native
conceptions—the fruit of evolution
in particular environments—the

results of this English experience.
The shadow of Cromwell's fate falls
across the pages of the Organic Law of
France as well as on the chapters of
the Constitution of the United States;
and the bitter lessons learned by the
English have been taken to heart. To
govern at all you must have a con-
centration of power; you must
express your control by means of
certain formulae. But if those
formulae overstep certain limits; if
for known principles you substitute
personal volition, and there is an
absence of a properly co-ordinated
scheme in which there is not only a
clear division and definition of
authority but known means of redress
for every abuse—what you call
government is not government at all,
and the stronger the ruler the greater
the final disaster.

The war being fought out in
Europe is indirectly concerned with
these matters which have such
transcendent interest. While it is
true to say that government in peace
is the art of compromise, that com-
promise must be real and not
imaginary and based on properly
understood principles. No page of
history can today be studied with
greater profit by Chinese than the
one we have just unfolded.

THE REVALUATION OF HUMAN LIFE

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE death in Chicago of a baby
that might have been saved and
several similar cases have brought
vividly before the American people
the question of whether a life is
always worth saving either to the in-
dividual or to society. There has
been much contention and criticism,
but through it all has run a surpris-
ingly strong opinion that life is not
invariably sacred.

Once human life was valued much
less than now. There was capital
punishment for trifles. Death was
looked upon with a great deal more
equanimity, possibly because it was
then so much harder to avert.

Modern physicians set a high value
upon human life and provided the
means of prolonging it. Now a good
many thinking men and women are
asking whether there is any justifica-
tion for prolonging a life that can give
no pleasure to its possessor, and is
absolutely useless, if not dangerous,
to the rest of society.

The viewpoint of the individual
who feels that he is no longer fit to
live was brought out strongly by a
recent case in this country. A
woman of perfect sanity and excel-
lent intelligence applied to the court
for a permit to end her own life.
Physicians had told her that she had
no hope of recovery, but might suffer
for months or even years. She was
poor and would become a public
charge. Under these circumstances,
she asked for a ruling which would
permit her to end her life without com-
mitting a crime and placing a stigma
upon her children. The judge was, of
course, as powerless to help her as
had been the physicians.

A bill that would apply to such
cases was introduced not long ago in
the Indiana state legislature. It pro-
vided that when accident or disease
had condemned an individual to a life
of continual suffering, he might be
given the means of terminating his
own life upon his own request and by
the agreement of seven reputable
physicians. This bill was drafted by
laymen without medical assistance.
Physicians would probably have pro-
tested vigorously, as the respon-
sibility was to be placed upon them.
Despite considerable interest in its
provisions, the bill was lost in com-
mittee.

Several other state measures of the
same sort have been drafted, but none
of them has ever been enacted into
law. It is probably safe to say that
most physicians would vigorously
oppose any law upon this subject.
Every one of them encounters cases
where prolonged life will mean
nothing but suffering, and where the
power to prolong or terminate this
misery is in his hands. In such cases
physicians are known to act upon
their own best judgment, but few of
them would desire a legal obligation
to do so. An officer of the American
Medical Association probably voiced
the feeling of most of his colleagues
recently when he explained his own
attitude toward the matter:

"You may favor capital punish-
ment," he said, "and believe that a
certain man ought to be hung, but
you would not like to let the drop fall
or even witness the hanging."

To take a human life under any
circumstances is a tremendous re-
sponsibility and undoubtedly the great-
est difficulty in the revaluation of life
is to find men both willing and fit to
accept such a responsibility.

There are cases in which physicians
have provided a friend with the means
of ending a life of suffering and have
afterward been compelled by remorse
to confide the fact in someone. Even
though a life is apparently useless,
there are few men of genuine
humanity who are willing to sit in
judgment upon it. The rule in this
matter to which all physicians are
supposed to subscribe is the Hippocra-
tic oath. It has been the guiding rule
of the profession for ever two
thousand years, and it binds the

physicians to prolong life and to
reduce suffering by every possible
means. No doubt there are many
conservative physicians who interpret
this rule literally. But there are
times when prolonged life means
suffering, and suffering can be
mitigated only by death. Then the
Hippocratic Law becomes a dilemma
rather than a rule.

One reason why human life
demands a revaluation is because the
means of prolonging it have been so
highly developed. Consider the ques-
tion of industrial accidents, for
example. Injured men who would
have died upon the spot a few decades
ago, are now dexterously patched up
and enabled to lead a maimed and
crippled existence. There can be no
doubt what death would often be pre-
ferable to these men who work with
their hands, and to whom physical
strength is everything.

But death is invariably fought by
every expedient in these cases. The
physician is usually employed by the
company and his first duty is to reduce
the number of fatalities occurring in
its plant. By saving his patient, the
physician may also save his employer
several thousand dollars which a
workman's compensation act would
compel him to pay in the form of a
death benefit to the family. If the
man lives the family not only fails to
get the death benefit, but it has to
support the cripple. This is one of
the situations here life may seem a
positive injustice.

Upon the physician the law has
already conferred great responsibility,
for his signed certificate of death is
almost always accepted without ques-
tion. This responsibility with regard
to a life most often comes to the
physician at its birth. If an infant
is unfit to live in his opinion, that
opinion is usually sustained. Fur-
thermore, a very defective infant
usually cannot live unless special
means are used to prolong life, and
the physician may decide whether or
not to use these means without taking
anyone into his confidence. Most
sharply is this responsibility brought
home to him when he may save either
the mother or the child, but not both.
Though he may confer with members
of the family under such circum-
stances, the responsibility rests pri-
marily with him.

There are modern thinkers who
advocate a return to the old Spartan
method of deciding a child's right to
live by a careful physical examination.
Unless he measures up to a high
standard of mental and physical per-
fection, according to these radicals, he
should not be allowed to live.

This, however, is far from the best
modern idea of the revaluation of life.
Society derives some of its highest
ethical ideals from the necessity of
supporting its weaker members. Also
many men and women, seemingly
unfit at birth, have been of the highest
value to society. No one is competent
to judge of a life at its beginning
whether it shall be of sufficient value
to make it worth saving, nor has
anyone the right to pass such a judg-
ment. The only question to be con-
sidered is whether the life will be
almost unmitigated suffering to its
possessor, or a positive menace to
society.

The responsibility of judging an in-
fant at birth is illustrated by the cases
of cretinism in which physicians con-
stantly must pass. This disease is a
sort of idiocy due to some deficiency
in the thyroid gland. The child may ap-
pear a hopeless defective at birth and
yet be made normal in every respect
by the administration of thyroid ex-
tracts. In such cases everything
depends upon a correct diagnosis.

These instances illustrate the many
sides of the question as to whether
human life should always be held
absolutely sacred. It seems certain
that much suffering and the propaga-
tion of much mental and physical
defect might be avoided by a revalua-
tion of human life. It is also appar-
ent that the responsibility for such a
revaluation would have to be most
closely guarded.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 2, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch:	—
Bar Silver: 1000 tael:	1860
Copper Cash: 1000 tael:	1860
Sovereigns:	—
buying rate @ 2-7% Tls.	7.59
Exch. @ 72.9—Mex. \$:	10.41
Peking Bar: 1000 tael:	385
Native Interest:	—

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver: 1000 tael:	270.
Bank rate of discount:	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-s.:	%
4 m-s.:	%
6 m-s.:	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s:	—
Ex. Paris on London T.T.:	27.98
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.:	4.76
Consols:	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London: T.T.:	2-7%
London: Demand:	2-7 1/2%
India: T.T.:	195 1/2
Paris: T.T.:	266 1/2
Paris: Demand:	267
Hamburg: T.T.:	—
Hamburg: Demand:	—
New York: T.T.:	62 1/2
New York: Demand:	62 1/2
Hongkong: T.T.:	74 1/2
Japan: T.T.:	80
Batavia: T.T.:	146 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates	
London: 4 m-s. Cdts.:	2-8 1/2
London: 4 m-s. Docy.:	2-8 1/2
London: 6 m-s. Cdts.:	2-8 1/2
London: 6 m-s. Docy.:	2-8 1/2
Paris: 4 m-s.:	385
Hamburg: 4 m-s.:	—
New York: 4 m-s.:	66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY	
£1—Hk. Tls.:	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1—£:	3.92
Gold \$ 1—Hk. Tls.:	2.94
Hk. Tls. 1—£:	1.48
Gold \$ 1—Yen.:	1.84
Yen. 1—£:	2.14
Yen. 1—Roubles.:	2.28
Yen. 1—Mex. \$:	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK. Exchange Quotations	
On Germany—	
Tel. Transfers:	270 1/2 nom.
Demand:	271
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.:	272 1/2
Credits, 4 m-s.:	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.:	316 1/2
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.:	320 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.625	
Chinese Dollars, 72.425	
Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2	
On Newchwang, Demand, 89 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 108 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 96 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 96 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tels, 86 1/2	
February 1, 1916.	

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 1st inst:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$15 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 11 1/2d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$15 per picul, equivalent to 2s. in London.

Rubber sold very freely.

COMMERCIAL CABLE

London, February 1.—Following are today's rates, prices and deliveries:	
Consols 2 1/2% for account:	158 1/2
Cheques on London at Par:	25.06
T.T. on London at N. York:	4.76 1/2
Bar Silver Spot:	270.
Egyptian Cotton M.G.F.:	11s. 26d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton:	5s. 86d.
Plantation Rubber, Mar. 3d. 10d.	
Deliveries China Silk:	40s. 40d.
Deliveries Canton Silk:	42s. 42d.
Deliveries Japan Silk:	90s. 90d.
Tea Market quiet.	

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London Rubber Market

London, February 1.—Following are today's rubber prices:	
Plantation, First Latex:	—
Spot: 2s. 11d. to 3s. Paid:	—
April to June delivery: 3s. 1d. Paid:	—
Tendency of market: Firmer.	
Last Quotation, London, January 31:	—
Spot: 2s. 11d. to 2s. 11 1/2d.	
April to June delivery: 3s. to 3s. 0 1/4d. Paid:	
Tendency of market: Quiet, Easier.	
Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following Cable from Messrs. Krimmel and Co., London:—	
Spot price, standard quality, ribbed smoked sheet:	2 10 1/2
Spot price, standard quality, first Crepe:	2 11
Market is quiet but steady.	

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, February 2, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Ewo Cotton Tls. 140.00	
Langkats Tls. 28.50	
Trams "B" Tls. 94.00	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50	
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.75	
Chempedaks Tls. 17.50	
Consolidated Tls. 5.25	
Dominions Tls. 17.50	
Kota Bahros Tls. 15.25	
Permatas Tls. 7.25	
Samagras Tls. 1.40	
Shai Klebangs (New) Tls. 1.60	
Tebongs Tls. 34.00	
S.M.C. 1910 6% Debs. Tls. 105.00	
S.M.C. 1907 6% Debs. Tls. 104.50	
Shai Klebangs (New) Tls. 1.60	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, February 2, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Zhangbes Tls. 8.50 cash	
Consolidateds Tls. 5.00 cash	
Consolidateds Tls. 5.25 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.35 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.25 cash	
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.25 cash	
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.80 cash	
Pengkalans Tls. 15.00 cash	
Tebongs Tls. 34.00 cash	
Consolidateds Tls. 5.40 February	
Kotins Tls. 15.50 cash	
Direct:	
Kung Yik Tls. 13.25 cash	
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.25 cash	
Anglo Javans Tls. 15.75 cash	
Chengs Tls. 5.25 February	
Consolidateds Tls. 5.25 cash	
Langkats Tls. 38.50 February	
Chemors Tls. 2.55 cash	
Chemors Tls. 2.60 cash	

The China Mutual Life Insurance

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the above company, are prepared to
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Rates.

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Freight Asked By Three
Big Companies

It has already been reported that the N.Y.K. has decided to raise the freight rates for free European liners. As to the freight for the contract liners, the company has for some time been negotiating unofficially with the authorities as to the increase. It is now reported that the company and the authorities have arrived at a definite understanding as to the scale of increase for the N.Y.K. European contract-liners as well as other contract liners on the Pacific route. The increase on the Pacific route will average 25 per cent, and the N.Y.K., O.S.K., and the T.K.K. jointly sent in formal petitions on January 18 for permits to increase rates. As to the increase for the N.Y.K.'s European contract liners, the company sent in a formal petition on the January 2, for a permit to increase the freight rates from 10 to 30 per cent, according to the class of cargo. The N.Y.K. at the same time applied for permission to increase the European passenger fares by 60 yen for the saloon and 30 yen for the second class in view of the increase of cost of rations owing to the ships taking the Cape route. The authorities granted the permit in view of the present scarcity of ships and the higher rate imposed by foreign vessels, and in view of the fact that the shippers held no objection to the increase. The present rates are considered too low in comparison with foreign vessels. The following are examples of the differences of rate on the run to Europe.

Class of Cargo	Rate for N.Y.K. Eu.	Rate for Foreign
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Bamboos	30.0	90.0
Barley	40.0	137.0
Bean oil	36.0	100.0
Rye	50.0	156.0
Tinned provisions	42.0	95.0
Waste silk	22.0	57.5

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has for some time had the two steamers, the Malay Maru (4,401 tons) and Indo Maru (5,311 tons) on the European service. But the Malay Maru was damaged in a collision in May last in the Mediterranean with the Yawamamaru of the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, and has since been in dock there. The Indo Maru was damaged in an accident in the Atlantic some time ago to such an extent that she is no longer fit for ocean navigation. Thus, the O.S.K.'s European business is now practically at a standstill. The question whether the European business shall be maintained by placing other vessels on the run has for some time been under consideration by the authorities of the company but it has now been decided that the Company will not reopen the European business in view of the fact that the Panama Canal is still unpassable and the Mediterranean is dangerous. But the continuation of the service by adopting the South African route would result in no substantial profit to the company, especially because the demand for ships is very brisk in other directions. As to the two damaged ships, the Malay Maru and the Indo Maru, they will, after repairs be put on the Bombay or the Australian service—Japan Advertiser.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

After slight fluctuations, the latest quotation for London silver, at 27d., is 1/4d. lower than last week. Our local rate for T-T on London has responded by a similar drop to 2s. 7 1/2d. A fair demand for T-T on London continues, with very little cover in the shape of export paper. The rate for the latter has ruled easier for forward delivery, current rates for April being 1/4d. per month up for forward delivery exacted last week. Generally the market appears easier and shows no inclination to rise above the parity of London silver, quoted steady at round about 27 pence, at which rates supplies are evidently available. Our stock of sycee and bar silver, at Tls. 39,609,000, is about Tls. 400,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican dollars, at \$21,920,000, shows a slight increase.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital . . . £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF

INTEREST, GRANTED ON

APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Believed Russia Has
Winter Port At Last

New Steamship Routing Said to
Indicate Realization Of
Empire's Dream

New York, January 2.—The announcement that a new steamship line has been opened between Tromsø, Norway, and Alexandrovsk, Russia, is taken in marine circles to indicate that the Russians have completed construction of the Petrozavodsk Ekaterina railway and are now in position to transport goods from the coast inland by rail. Alexandrovsk is the name of the new shipping port which has sprung up within the last four months on Ekaterina Bay. The value of Ekaterina as an all year round open port was first forcefully brought to the attention of the Russian government by Governor A. P. Engelhardt, of Archangel. Governor Engelhardt in 1906 reported on a feasible railway route which should pass through the river town of Kola and then continue on the Ekaterina Harbor.

The value of Ekaterina lies in the fact that the bay is never frozen over. This is due to the influence of the Gulf Stream which back washes around the North Cape and extends its influence for a distance of more than two hundred miles along the Arctic coast. The waters of the Arctic are deep along the shores, and vessels in proceeding to Archangel along the shore line actually pass for the most part within twenty miles of the entrance to Ekaterina Bay. This bay just back from the coast more than one and a half miles, and indimensions is 113 miles long by 53 yards in width and with water depths ranging from ten to fifteen fathoms. Vessels of any size can anchor almost up to the shore line, and no matter how vehement may be the gale within the harbor, sheltered as it is from well high every wind by perpendicular cliffs of rock. A beautiful stream of water flows into Ekaterina Harbor from two lakes on the mainland, the first of which lies 95 feet and the second 137 feet above the sea level and never freezes over in the hardest winter.

Tromsø, which the Norwegians are using as a base for shipments to Alexandrovsk, lies at a distance of 140 miles of the North Cape. Hommerport is the only Norwegian port lying farther north. Tromsø is distant from Kirkenes 690 miles. From North Cape to Cape Vardo, on the Lapland coast, the distance is 105 miles, and from Cape Vardo to Alexandrovsk the distance is 30 miles. The total distance from Tromsø to Alexandrovsk is 335 miles and from Kirkenes to Alexandrovsk via Tromsø 995 miles.

Comparing these distances with the steaming distance to Archangel, it is found that from Alexandrovsk to Cape Orlov the distance is 200 miles and from Cape Orlov to Archangel the distance is 150 miles, showing that the former port is 50 miles nearer to the eastward beyond Alexandrovsk.

From Alexandrovsk to Petrozavodsk by rail the distance is 415 miles, and from Petrozavodsk to Archangel the distance is 180 miles, a terminal of 690 miles. The existing Petrograd-Archangel Railway involves a distance of 560 miles, of which 270 miles constitute the distance between Petrograd and Archangel, and the distance between Archangel and Petrozavodsk. The use of the port of Tromsø by the Norwegians for shipments to Alexandrovsk is ascribed to the proximity of the former port to Tromsø. Tromsø is also open the year around owing to the influence of the Japan current. There is no railway leading into Tromsø, the nearest one being a terminal at Narvik, fully a day's steaming to the southward. Tromsø is one of the best sheltered ports on the Norwegian coast, and it is understood that arrangements are on foot which permit of storing vast quantities of goods there to be sent forward whenever conditions warrant.

January Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber for the month of January from the Batu Annam Rubber Estates was 15,052 lbs. and from the Semambu Rubber Estates 13,554 lbs.

We are informed by Messrs. Scott, Harding that the output of dry rubber for the month of January from the Sapaga Rubber Co., Ltd. was 2,030 lbs. Messrs. Cecil, Holliday and Co., Ltd. have received telegraphic advices from their Singapore Agents that the estimated output of Dry Rubber from the Sengala Rubber Estate for the month of January was 4,328 lbs. The Sengala Kelantan Rubber Estates for the month of January was 7,070 lbs. The December output was 5,133 lbs.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. are advised by their Singapore Agents that the January output of Rubber of the Pengkalang Durian Estate, Ltd., was 11,676 lbs.

U.K. METAL MARKET

London, February 1.—Following are today's metal market prices:—

Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b.	94 10 0
American Electrolytic 99	90 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	31 10 0
Tinplates, L.C.W. 20-24 100	lbs. 112 Sheets per Case. 0 25 3
Hoops f.o.b. without	—
Standard Tin (Cath.)	179 10 0
Galvanized Sheets	24
Gauge f.o.b.	26 10 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	180 5 0

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
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Banks	
Chartered	835.
Russo-Asiatic	852.
Bank of China	187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.80 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.

Marine Insurances	
Canton	4415.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	950 B.
Yangtze	3250 B.

Fire Insurances	
China Fire	1532 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	4410.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	936. 6d.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.

Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 113 1/2.
Oriental Cons.	378. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 B.
Raub	Tls. 3.35.

Docks	
Hongkong Dock	881.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/4 B.

Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	876 S.

Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 5.
Central Stores	Tls. 70 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 52 B.
China Realty (pref.)	—

Cotton Mills	
Ewo	Tls. 140.
Ewo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 73 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-king-mow	Tls. 78.
Soy Chee	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtseppoo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtseppoo Pref.	Tls. 111.

Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	895 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 8 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 131 1/2 B.
Green Island	\$10 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38 1/2 B.
Majors Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.

Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/4 B.
Llewellyn	\$82 1/2 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$97 B.
Moutrie	\$88 N.
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$19 B.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Annam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Chenor Sited	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 17 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.15 B.
Dominion	Tls. 17 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 12 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.45 B.
Karan	Tls. 1.3

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 1,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.
 T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gresham, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Penang
 Bankok Holo Puket
 Batavia Ipoh Raigoon
 Bombay Karachi Saigon
 Calcutta Klang Seremban
 Canton Kobe Shanghai
 Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
 Colombo Madras Sourabaya
 Delhi Malacca Taiping
 Fochow Manilla (F.M.S.)
 Haiphong Medan Tientsin
 Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00
 Reserves " 40,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
 Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
 Canton Mongtse Singapore
 Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
 Pondichery Peking Tourane
 Haiphong Papeete
 Hankeou Phnom-Penh

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur

Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Alsace.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000
 Silver 18,000,000

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$3,100,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq. (Chairman)
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Raigoon
 Bombay Kuala-Sagun
 Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
 Canton London Shanghai
 Colombo Lyons Singapore
 Fochow Malacca Sourabaya
 Hankow Manilla Tientsin
 Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin
 Holo New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,000,000
 Capital contributed by Kpr. Tis. the Chinese Government 3,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St.
 E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hanoi Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
 Chefoo Nicolaevsk Yokohama
 Dalny (Dalien) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SARS DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,

General Manager, March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
 21, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
 Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$3,100,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq. (Chairman)
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
 Bangkok Johore Penang
 Batavia Kobe Raigoon
 Bombay Kuala-Sagun
 Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
 Canton London Shanghai
 Colombo Lyons Singapore
 Fochow Malacca Sourabaya
 Hankow Manilla Tientsin
 Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin
 Holo New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 22,000,000
 Capital contributed by Kpr. Tis. the Chinese Government 3,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St.
 E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hanoi Peking
 Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
 Changchun Harbin Tientsin
 (Kwan-Hongkong Tientsin chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
 Chefoo Nicolaevsk Yokohama
 Dalny (Dalien) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SARS DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
 Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000
 Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antinghsien London Port Arthur
 Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
 Changchun Lyons Sianfu
 Dalny Mukden Tientsin
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio
 Hongkong New York Tientsin
 Honolulu Osaka

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

YOKOHAMA CHIN, Sub-Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
 Paid-up Capital 562,500
 Reserve Fund 500,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanah, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Glds. 50,000,000 (about £14,167,000)
 Reserve Fund—Glds. 9,237,150 (about £2,697,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandjoeng Palembang Tondjong Babel

Cheribon Pekalongan Teluk-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djokjakarta Pontianak Teluk-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radjia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED ON current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
 Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
 Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
 Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle

Bangkok Malta Somarung

Batavia Melbourne Singapore

Benken Milan Soerabaya

Bombay Moscow Sydney

Calcutta New York Tokio

Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok

Hongkong Padang Wellington

Honolulu Paris Yokohama

London Rangoon

Makassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Passengers Arrived

bank, and Mr. A. Lauvinsen.
Per s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mr.
S. C. Lau.
Per s.s. Tatung for Nanking:—Mr.
and Mrs. C. E. Sparke and two
children, Miss B. Cassidy, Messrs. L.
Ferna and A. F. Deane. For Wuhu:
—Mr. and Mrs. Beala. For Hankow:
—Mrs. Kate Thomas, Miss Dumble-
ton, Messrs. Chas. de Lus., A. Hide,
T. J. Hollander and K. W. Campbell.
Per s.s. Sinking for Hongkong:
Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Pear-
man, and Mr. T. Campbell.

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings
Canada, U.S., Europe.

Passengers Departed

Empress of Japan....	Apr. 7
Empress of Asia	„ 22
Monteagle	„ 18
Empress of Russia ..	May 20

ng Tso-hai, Mr. Dang Zai

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
 Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
 Telephone 1068

GILL & Co.
 Address in Shanghai.

Telephone 1848

K.K.
N. KAISHA

ente, via Nazzari

22,000 tons	28 Jan.
22,000 tons	18 Feb.
22,000 tons	17 Mar.
22,000 tons	11 Apr.
22,000 tons	6 May
22,000 tons	3 June
22,000 tons	23 June.

From Naga
S. S. WERGLA, M. D. B. M.

9,000 tons	10 Feb.
1,000 tons	6 Mar.
9,000 tons	4 Apr.
1,000 tons	23 May
9,000 tons	20 June

aki to Manila

22,000 tons	27 Feb.
22,000 tons	26 Mar.

Company are equipped with wireless

allways, to Mexico, Central

New York and St. Lawrence lines
to be had on application. All passage
rate of exchange on day of purchase
s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia"
at reduced rates.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES

Trans-Pacific passage of the Canada-
ancouver to Shanghai will be honored
or vice versa.
passage money and freight, apply to
3 COMPANY, Agents.
53, Szechuen Road

Q. 1710

MAIL S.S. Co.
(THE AMERICAN FLAG)
Mail Line
FROM
San Francisco via the Sunshine Belt.
San Francisco and Honolulu only.
Special reduced rates.
to Missionaries

FROM SHANGHAI

ons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
ons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
ons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

of Lading issued to all the principal
nada, also through tickets to Europe.
ates of passage, etc., Apply to

PETROCELLI, Agent
First Floor, Union Building

"TENYO MARU"

22,000 tons	17 Mar.
22,000 tons	11 Apr.
2,000 tons	6 May
2,000 tons	3 June
2,000 tons	23 June.

.. "CHIYO MARU"

22,000 tons 27 Feb.
22,000 tons 28 Mar.

aru" affording superior accom-
modation and round-trip tickets at reduced rates.

Trans-Pacific passage of the Canada-
ancouver to Shanghai will be honored
or vice versa.
passage money and freight, apply to
3 COMPANY, Agents.
53, Szechuen Road

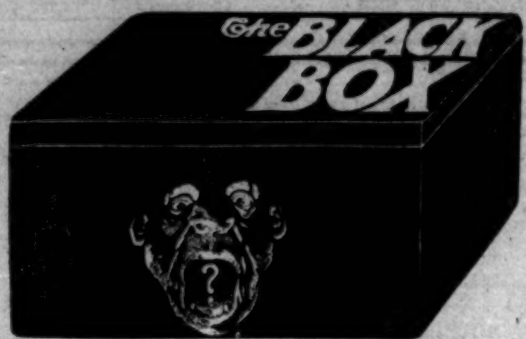
FROM
San Francisco via the Sunshine Belt.
Honolulu and Honolulu only.
Special reduced rates.
to Missionaries.

Through Tickets and

of Lading issued to all the principal
Canada, also through tickets to Europe.
rates of passage, etc., Apply to

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE



Programme for three nights only
February 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

"THE BLACK BOX"

Gold Seal Special Feature Serial

in
15 Episodes—30 Parts

Tonight! 1st & 2nd Episodes—4 Reels.

The Most Extraordinary Serial Achievement
ever known in the Film Business.

Story by

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

The great English writer of Mystery Stories.

Conceived by master minds, produced on a colossal scale, the vast superiority of this marvellous serial marks the farthest advance in photo-play production. No such combination of world-known talent and unlimited resources has ever before been possible.

THE MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.

Present a new Sketch

"THE GREAT SALE AT RIGHTAWAY'S"

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting all the latest War Incidents.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In another Screaming Comedy, entitled

"THE ROUNDERS"

Featuring CHAS. CHAPLIN and ROSCOE ARBUCKLE.

Special Matinees on Thursday and Friday, February
3rd and 4th, at 3 p.m., with Change of Pictures

Victoria Theatre

Commencing Friday, February 4th

**Showing the First and Second Episodes
IN FOUR PARTS**

THE most wonderful of all photo-play serials by the World's
greatest fiction writer—J. Fleming Wilson.

Produced by the World's Greatest Director—Robert Leonard
On the World's Greatest Stage at Universal City, Cal.

The most vivid portrayal of crime and its detection ever known to man.
Swift and powerful action.

Breathless scenes in every one of the fifteen episodes.
Each a mental shock that brings you gasping to the edge of your seat.

Booking at Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th February, 1916

1.—Overture — "GRACIOSA" — Metra
by the Victoria Orchestra

2.—"WINTER SPORTS"
A Very Interesting Film

3.—"GUZZLE THE GULFER"
A Keystone Comedy of Real Merits

4.—"THE MASTER KEY"
First Episode, Two Parts

5.—Intermezzo "LITTLE STORY" Danced
by the Victoria Orchestra

6.—"THE MASTER KEY"
Second Episode, Two Parts

7.—"GAUMONT GRAPHIC"
Latest War News

8.—"FATTY'S WINE PARTY"
An Amusing Keystone Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Wochang Roads

PROGRAMME

For four days commencing with today

1.—"DOUBLE WEDDING"
Highly Interesting Keystone

2.—"ASROPLANE IN WAR AND BATTLESHIP
IN ACTION"

3.—"NAT POKKERTON AND THE BANKER'S
SAFE"

4.—"WAR SCENE IN BELGIUM"
War Picture

5.—"DEAF BURGULAR"
Good Keystone Picture

6.—"BATTLE IN ANTWERP"
War Picture.

NOTE—Special matinee for the 3rd,
4th, 5th and 6th February, 1916.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corporation,
at this branch, will be closed
from the 7th to the 19th February,
both days inclusive, during which
period no transfer of shares can be
effected.

By order of the Court of Directors,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

The Charity Organization Com-

mittee, appointed by the

Municipal Council.

The Charity Organisation Com-
mittee have on their books the fol-
lowing cases seeking employment:

Accountants..... 2

Clerks..... 42

Typists..... 2

Overseers..... 18

Stenographers..... 3

Watchmen..... 3

Printer..... 1

Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,

Secretary

PRINCE OF WALES HOME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—The Prince
of Wales has arrived at Buckingham
Palace on short leave.

Boy Scouts' Rally At Nanking

The program was planned under
the direction of the Junior Division
of the Nanking Young Men's Chris-
tian Association with the assistance
of the secretaries of the Boys' Depart-
ment of the Shanghai Young Men's
Christian Association with the co-
operation of the Boy Scout Associa-
tion of China and the China Sunday
School Union.

The purpose of the rally was to
give a display of the different types
and phases of boys' work with a view,
first, to enlist and train teachers and
other older volunteer leaders in work
among boys and second, to stimulate
organized and systematic work with
and by boys.

The committee in charge accepted
the cordial invitation of the
University of Nanking to hold the
rally at the University. The splendid
equipment including auditorium, din-
ing room, athletic field and dormitories
provided ideal quarters.

Besides those from Shanghai there
were present 30 students and four
leaders from the Nanking Middle
School, 4 students and 3 leaders from
the Nanking Normal Practice School,
8 students and 3 leaders from the
Nanking Young Men's Christian
Association, 4 students from the
Nanking Union Theological Seminary,
5 leaders from the University of
Nanking, 2 students and 1 leader
from Chuchow, 3 students and 2
leaders from Kaifeng in Honan and
46 students and 6 older leaders from
Shanghai. Besides these there were
19 foreigners that took part in the
rally.

The Shanghai delegation was
divided as follows: 8 scouts and 19
non-scouts from the Chinese Y.M.C.A.
Schools and 19 scouts from the
Shanghai Public Schools for Chinese.
There were ten foreigners and besides
these there were 8 speakers, Chinese
and foreign who addressed the boys.

The boys arrived in Nanking on
January 26, and left for home on
February 1.

The total necessary expenses for
each boy, exclusive of car fare, was
\$1.00 which covered cost of food.

The best use of time was facilitated
by a daily program that began with
a rising bell at seven-thirty and
closed with lights out at ten o'clock.
The day was full of interesting events
for boys, such as scouting, hiking,
debating, and ways for them to
measure talent for talent with each
other. The boys were able to try the
metal and skill of the others not only
on the athletic field but on the plat-
form in oratory and debate as well.

The quartette of the University of
Nanking gave a number of selections
that were enjoyed by all the scouts
and delegates.

The program of the six days in
detail was as follows: January 26,
7.15 p.m. Opening Reception. A
play was given by the students of the
Middle School of the University of
Nanking.

January 27, 8.30 to 9.30 a.m. Bible
Study led by D. F. Fan; 9.30 to 11.
Games.

11. Lecture by C. T. Wang on
"Fight for Character" based on the
sixth chapter of Ephesians.

2.00. Sight seeing to Purple Mount-
ain and Ming Tomb.

7.15. Debate in Chinese between the
Shanghai and Nanking Y.M.C.A.
Schools on "Resolved that the courses
in the schools are so heavy that
students should not be permitted to
take part in other activities such as
athletics and social service." Shang-
hai took the affirmative and Nanking
the negative. The judges were Hung
Chang, Dong Chin-ai and Mr. Ling,
and awarded the decision to the
negative. The debate between the
same schools in English followed this.

"Resolved that Pekingese Mandarin
should be required by all the schools
in China for graduation." Shanghai
won taking the affirmative side. The
judges were Dr. E. I. Osgood, J. M.
Menzies and R. H. Stanley.

January 28, 8.30 to 9.30. Delegates
were divided into eight classes for
the study of the Bible and team
games. Each group had two leaders.

The senior leader was appointed by
the conference. The senior leader
was elected by the delegates.

9.30 to 11.00 Volley ball tourna-
ment.

11.00 Lecture given by P. W. Kuo
Esq., President of the Government
Teachers' College in Nanking on
"Hereditary and Environment in
Relation to Character Building."

1.00 Games.

7.15 Lecture on Hygiene and
Sanitation accompanied by fifty
lantern slides given by Dr. W. E.
Macklin of Nanking.

January 29, 8.30 to 9.30 Bible
Study.

9.30 to 11.30 Football tournament.

11.00 Lecture by David Z. T. Yui
on Educational conditions in China.

demonstrated by charts and other
apparatus.

2.00 Scout Display including the
following features:

Full in.

March Past.

Inspection.

Patrol Display.

I—Signalling. 1. Semaphore Code.

2. Morse Code.

II—Ambulance.

III—Bridge Building.

IV—Tent Pitching and Fire Build-
ing.

V—Whistle and Hand signal drill.

VI—Take cover and Rally.

VII—Closing address.

These features were witnessed by
the General for Defence Wang Ting-
chen, Commissioner of Police Wang
Kwei-ling and the Health Com-
missioner Wang Ching-an. The dis-
play was under the direction of Scout
Master Li Chi-fan of the Shanghai
Y. M. C. A. assisted by Mr. A. J.
Heal, and Mr. T. Leslie. Other
special guests who witnessed the dis-
play were G. S. Foster Kemp, Chair-
man of the National Council of the
Boy Scout Association of China,
President A. J. Bowen and Vice-
President J. E. Williams of the
University of Nanking. After the
Boy Scout maneuvers all delegates
and guests assembled on the steps of
the Science Hall for a picture.

Following this a football match was
played between Shanghai and Nan-
king, the former winning after a
long, hard struggle by one lone goal
that was scored just at the close of
the second half.

7.15 p.m. A report of social ser-
vice methods that are being used by

the boys in the various centers was
given by the boys themselves. This
was under the direction of Tong
Sing-meng of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A.
January 30, 9.00 to 9.30 Bible
Study.

10.00 Addresses by Dr. W. E.
Macklin on "Ideals of Manhood,"
and by The Rev. J. C. Garritt on
"Self-Sacrifice" were especially pre-
pared for boys.

7.00 Moving Pictures at the city
Y. M. C. A. on "Boy Scouts in Eng-
land" and "The Life of Christ" ex-
plained by Scout Master Li Chi-fan
of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A.

January 31, 8.30 to 9.30 Bible
Study.

11.00 Address by C. H. McCloy on
"The Moral and Social Value of
Play."

2.00 Sightseeing and games.

7.00 Stunt Night and original play
by the students of the Practice
School of the Normal Department of
the University of Nanking.

SHIPPING'S WAR RISKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Dec. 31.—On the occasion of
the presentation of cheques to Liver-
pool captains for heroism displayed in
escaping from German submarines,
Sir Arthur Hill, Secretary of the Liver-
pool Steamship Owners Association,
said that, at the beginning of the war,
there were 1,050 vessels entered in war-
risks insurance. The enemy had
destroyed sixty vessels and seventy-
two had been added. No ship had been
kept in port for a single day by the
crew refusing to risk putting to sea.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Local
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	4	6
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	18.55	18.55
11.25	9.10	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	5.03	15.53
11.35	1.17	82	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-Central	4.55	15.45
11.45	19.25					
Mail	Mail				Mail	Mail
10.2	2				1	101
Sund. & Wed. 9.35	1.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Mukden	21.00	19.27
Mon. & Tues. 4.45	1.27				1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	484	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin-East	1.10	1.10
6.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1.01	1.01
Local	Mail				Local	Mail
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	15.32	19.56
7.40	1.4	271	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.10	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	149	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.88				9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41				9.30	9.10
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	6.11	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	3.56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	22.1	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.35	7.40
9.0	9.23				10	
11.30	18.18	529	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	19.15	2.50
11.50	18.24				14.52	15.25
14.02	17.07	61	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	14.42	14.18
19.53	18.23	62	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	11.11	8.51
Exp. Exp.					9.45	6.50
23.00	23.0	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	arr. Nanking	7.06	
7.00	7.10	198	dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking	7.00	15.04
			arr. Nanking	dep. Nanking	23.00	7.35

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line	Linchow-Tientsin Branch Line
8.45/14.00 dep. Yenchowfu arr. Tientsin	7.18/11.48 dep. Tientsin arr. Linchow
9.45/15.03 dep. Tientsin arr. Yenchowfu	6.16/10.45 dep. Linchow arr. Tientsin

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the
earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to
the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU, "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI, "UP"

TIMES							TIMES							
STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11	
	Local Mixed a.m.	Fast a.m.	Slow a.m.	Coolie Goods a.m.	Ex- Press p.m.	Local Mixed p.m.		Local Mixed a.m.	Fast a.m.	Slow a.m.	Coolie Goods a.m.	Ex- Press p.m.	Local Mixed p.m.	
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Song Jiang	arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Huangchow	dep.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Ka Shai			8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Chang An	arr.	7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.35
Ka Shai			9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Ka Shing	dep.	7.30	10.11	11.55	1.33	5.19	5.29	Ka Shai	dep.	9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	5.37
Yeh Zah	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing	arr.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Chang An	dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58		Yeh Zah	dep.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.23	7.38
Huangchow	arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	5.55	6.25		Chang An	arr.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.04	5.26
Zah Kou	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.52	7.09		Ka Shai	arr.	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47
	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Song Jiang	arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30
	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32
									arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS							STATIONS								
		14	16	18	20	22	24			13	15	17	19	21	23
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kan Zee Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou	dep.	9.10				5.10	
	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.39	3.19	6.48		arr.	9.19				5.35	
Kan Shing Nam ...	dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Huangchow	arr.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00		arr.	9.34	11.06	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Huangchow	dep.	8.21				3.40		Kan Shing Nam ...	arr.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.76	7.28
	arr.	8.46				4.10		Kan Zee Chiao ...	dep.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	5.06	7.41

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers.
Sales-room

134-135A, Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 2653.

Personal attention given to
House Auctions

A/C Sales rendered within 3
days of sale.

Cash advances made on goods
entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

L. Moore & Co., Ltd.
(Established 1874)

Have been favoured with
instructions from

THE LANDLORDS CONCERNED
To sell by public auction

ON

Tuesday and Wednesday,
February 8th and 9th,
at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.,

The whole of

The Stock-in-Trade of
THE BROADWAY DRAPERY

AND
OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1B, Broadway
which will be sold absolutely
without reserve.

Winter and Spring Underclothing,
Gent's Outfitting Goods, Ladies'
Silk Hose, New Clothing, Rib-
bons, Piece Goods, Satin, Silk,
Collars, Gloves, Leather Goods,
Athletic Underwear, and a very
large quantity of Sundry Out-
fitting Goods, in all

About 1,000 Lots

On View on Saturday, Sunday
and Monday, 5th, 6th and 7th
February.

8616

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8644

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's Treasury have given
notice of an unlimited issue of
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest
at 5% per annum, to be issued at
par and redeemable in five years,
free of all taxes to foreign residents.
Bonds are in denominations of
£5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation are prepared to
telegraph applications for the
Bonds free of charge. Further
particulars can be obtained at the
Bank.

For the HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8492

Bank Holidays

The Exchange Banks will be
closed for the transaction of
Public Business on Thursday, Fri-
day, Saturday and Monday, the
3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th February, on
account of China New Year
Holidays.

8623

Business and Official Notices

OMAR KHAYYAM

XXII.
And we, that now
make merry in the
Room
They left, and
Summer dresses in
new Bloom,
Ourselves must we
beneath the Couch
of Earth
Descend, ourselves
to make a Couch-
for whom?

O'BILL KHAYSMITH
And we, that now
make Cocktails in
our Room,
In spite of Neigh-
bours, and the
Landlord's Gloom,
Ourselves must we
beneath the Couch
of Blue
Descend, to hide
our Gordon Gin-
for whom?

GORDON GIN
CERTAINLY MAKE
GOOD COCKTAILS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 454

Marine Department Charts.

The following new charts are
now on sale at the Coast
Inspector's Office:—

No. 2. Yangtze River (Sheet
1) Woosung to Plover Point,
(including Tsungming Crossing
on a large scale). Price \$2.00.

No. 3. Yangtze River (Sheet
2) Plover Point to Kinushan
Point. Price \$2.00.

The following chart is also
 procurable:—

No. 1. North and south
Channel Entrances to the
Yangtze River and their
approaches. Published August,
1915, with corrections to
Tsungming Crossing of Decem-
ber, 1915. Price \$2.00.

W. FERD. TYLER,

Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 2nd February, 1916.

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新漢西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hang-
chow, is the only establishment of its
kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to
make this hotel as comfortable in
winter as at any other time of the
year. Convalescents who need a
change of air will find in our hotel
very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm
rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our
establishment all conveniences for
their way up country. We are in a
position to supply them with fresh
stores and provisions and render them
efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SHI-KUNG,

Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7922

KIANGWAN RACES

4th, 5th and 7th February, 1916.

On Day (12th February).

1st Saddle Bell at 1.15 p.m. Daily.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1 per
day.

RACE BOOKS: 40 cents per copy
obtainable at the Club House,
126, Bubbling Well Road; Lee
Hing Printing Co., 3, Szechuen
Road, and at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.50 p.m.,
1.25 p.m., 2.20 p.m.

Complimentary Tickets issued for
the year 1915 are now null
and void.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club.

8618

Business and Official Notices

are Continued on
Page 11

Willard
We Hate to Boast, But—
You'd boast too if you had saved as
many people as we have from starting
and lighting annoyances. Come in and
be saved.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2656
Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.
HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods
Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Broadway

Tel. 196 General.
4368 Private.

(Corner of Tientsin Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address
"Zunglee, Shanghai"

Wanted, 800 Buyers for our pure
wool "Jason" Hose and 1/4 Hose.
17 Qualities, at "pre-war"
prices. Apply, 129, North So-
chow Road.

Wanted, 500 Gentlemen to take
advantage of "pre-war," prices
on: Sweaters, Welsley Under-
wear, Boots and Shoes, Shirts,
Collars, Ties, Silk Socks, etc.
Apply, 129, North Sochow Rd.

Wanted, parents studying economy
to inspect our outfitting goods
for children.

H. G. HILL & Co.

129, North Sochow Road,
next to General Hospital.

Situation Vacant

An opportunity offers for a bright
youth (British preferred), who has
just left school, to learn an inter-
esting and lucrative profession. No
premium. Remuneration small at
the commencement, but prospects
excellent. Apply to Box 192,
THE CHINA PRESS.

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE
Company, Limited.
(Fire Department).

WE have been appointed second
agents and are prepared to
accept risks at current rates.

BRANDT & RODGERS,

Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.

Tel. No. 1119.

8572

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 11

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

KIANGWAN RACES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Kiangwan Course will be closed for
play at 1 p.m. on the following
days:—

Friday, 4th February

Saturday, 5th February

Monday, 7th February.

By order of the Committee.

8639

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of
Plane Trigonometry, translated
into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng.
Copies can be obtained at the
China Press Office, 41, Canton
Road.

8582

NURSE TRAINING

An opening for a Chinese or
Eurasian young lady to take a
hospital course of Nurse training.
High school education or its
equivalent pre-requisite. Apply to
19, Whangpoo Road, between 2
and 3 p.m.

8602

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for
Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the
Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and
Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30,
1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1,
1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next
April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by
Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic
and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for
the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of
the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this
Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the
statements of their records and also an essay together with
its translation into one or more of the following languages:
English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must
also submit their diplomas or certificates from Chinese
or/and foreign schools or/and colleges to this Ministry for
examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may
send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements
of their records, essays and translations and may defer the
submission of their diplomas or certificates until they
come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified
through the Government Gazette if and when they have been
passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified
candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to
Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations
for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance
with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests
in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services,
I hereby send in my application besides submitting here-
with the statement of my record and my essay with its
translation in the _____ language or languages.

(Signed) _____

....., 1916. Sealed

Form of Record.

Name age date of birth

Parentage:..

Names of great grand parents living or dead

Names of grand parents living or dead

Names of parents living or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees
received.

Your school or/and college (state whether government
or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date
of entrance and of graduation).

Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and
the length of time you have held each office or you
have been engaged in each work).

....., 1916.

(Signed) _____

Sealed

8641

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a first-class Chinese
or Japanese ayah for 2 children.
Would have to go to Vladivostok
for a few months. Good salary.
Apply 9, Park Lane.

8620-F-3

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, flat on Bubbling Well
Road, two rooms, bathroom, ser-
vants' quarters, kitchen and garage.
Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8653-F-8

TO LET, beginning from the
15th, a nice flat of two well-furnish-
ed rooms, in a private family,
modern bath, with hot and cold
water attached. Eminently suitable
for 1 or 2 bachelors. Apply to
Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

8651-F-8

TO LET, at once, unfurnished
house, six rooms, with two bath-
rooms and all modern conveniences,
Hongkew district. Apply to Box
139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation
work, Chinese into English and vice
versa, undertaken. Accuracy and
despatch. Address, Translator,
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8892

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1393

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED TEACHER
gives Mandarin lessons to for-
eigners in day time. Moderate
terms. Apply to Box 215, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8642-F-3

LOST

LOST, a wallet containing U.S.
passport, naval discharge, three
navy cheques (non-negotiable) and
other papers. Reward. Apply to
Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

8669-F-8

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Ac-
coucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery
and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone
1470, Shanghai.

T.S.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. A good Gramophone
Box with a lot of valuable Records.
Apply to Box 228, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8671-F-3

GRAMOPHONE WANTED
(second-hand), with records. Re-
plies and particulars to Box 223,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8662-F-6

WANTED, second-hand steam
boiler, about 150 lbs. pressure; 200
sq. feet heating surface. Apply to
Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

8685-F-3

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled
Victoria, in excellent condition,
price moderate. Apply Box 205,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8650

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Sochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.
Telephone 3482

8681

TO LET, in private German
family, Avenue Joffre, one large
furnished bedroom, with bathroom
and verandah attached (facing
south), with board, and use of
telephone. Terms moderate. Apply
to Box 225, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8664-F-8

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11
Quinsan Gardens, comfortable
furnished rooms with board.
Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let,
at 61, Carter Road, superior
furnished bed-sitting-room, facing
south, large verandah and bathroom
attached. Also smaller room.
Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram
station. Excellent cuisine. Terms
moderate.

8665

TO LET, comfortable rooms,
board if desired. Moderate terms.
7, Wayside Road.

8670-F-2

TO LET, well-furnished rooms,
with use of kitchen, in German
family near Range Road. Apply
to Box 104, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8379

TO LET, furnished rooms, with
verandah and bathrooms attached.
Excellent German kitchen. 33,
Boone Road.

8659-F-6

TO LET, very large room, also
smaller room, with bathrooms
attached, facing Race Course.
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling
Well Road.

8648-F-9

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
To let, one large bed-sitting-room,
with bathroom attached, suitable
for married couple or two friends;
also one small room. Terms
moderate. 35, Boone Road.

8621-F-8

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

SITUATIONS WANTED

NURSERY GOVERNESS (Ger-
man) seeks position with American
family. Please apply to Box 226,
THE CHINA PRESS.

T.S.